THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 6.

☞ See Interesting Reading on Fourth Page.

City and Suburban.

Hop at the Kimball House to-morrow night.

Committee of Arrangements—Hon. R. E. Lester, Hon. T. M. Berrien, Mr. H. T. Force, Mr. Alton Angier, Mr. H. G. Wright, Mr. H. P. Clark, Mr. Auvergne D'Antignac.

Speech of A. O. Bacon in the House of Representatives, July 29, 1872, on the Question of the Fraudulent Bullock Bonds.

MR. SPEAKER: I believe, from what I know of the opinions of the majority of the members of this House, that they are prepared to vote upon the question of the State's liability upon these bonds. In rising to address this House, it is not my object to attempt to influence their votes. But, sir, we stand in a position of grave responsibility. Our action of to-day must pass into history and materially affect the future of the State for good or ill, and a century hence will be the subject either of censure or commendation. It is important, therefore, not only that our action should be right, but that we should show to the world that it has not been accompanied with reckless haste, but with careful investigation and deliberation, and based upon stern justice. I trust, therefore, that I shall be indulged by the House while I give some of the reasons which guide and control my course in this moment of solemn responsibility.

In the limited time which it is proper that I should occupy, it will be impossible for me to present an argument upon the law of this matter to show that these bonds were illegally indorsed and illegally issued, and that the State is under no legal liability for their payment. Nor, sir, did time permit would I be inclined to attempt to improve upon the admirable legal argument presented by the committee in their report. I am content, as a lawyer, to adopt that argument with the kindred lines of argument into which a further discussion would naturally elaborate it, as my argument, and to be judged by it for the correctness of the conclusion of law which is presented.

Perfectly satisfied as I am upon the question of legal liability of the State, I propose to inquire briefly whether the people of this State are under moral obligation to assume the burden of this mountain of debt which it is sought to heap upon them. This, sir, is the all important question to me. Georgia cannot be sued in a court by her creditors, and the decision of the legal question is to me, therefore, not sufficient. I recognize the obligation of Georgia in morals and in honor for the payment of her just debts as far more binding upon her people than mere legal obligations which cannot be enforced in the courts, and hence the important question which I have labored to decide correctly, "is Georgia bound in morals or in honor for the payment of these bonds?" If she is so bound in honor, then a mathematical demonstration that she is not bound in law would not weigh a feather to influence me to vote to release her from their full payment. But, on the other hand, if she is bound neither in law nor in honor, no representative has a right under a feeling of false pride to impose upon an already plundered and impoverished people an unjust, unlawful and oppressive load of debt.

To determine this question I know of but one test, and that is, did the people of Georgia, by themselves or their freely chosen representatives, create the debt? Was it the act and deed of "a free Parliament of the people," or was it the act and deed of those who were not freely chosen, and who unlawfully assumed to be the representatives of the people. If they who did this thing were of the latter kind, and were not only illegal officers, but acted without law and in violation of express fundamental law, Georgia is bound neither in law, nor in morals, nor in honor, for their acts; if they were illegal officers but acted within the law and by its authority, as they were *de facto* officers, although not *de jure*, Georgia is bound by the law, and she cannot escape the responsibility of these bonds. On the other hand, if it was the act of Georgia's freely chosen officers, Georgia is bound in honor by their act, even though it was without law and in violation of it. If the people uncoerced and untrammelled in a free election, placed unworthy men in office, they are bound in honor to protect all persons not parties to the fraud from the consequences of the corruption of those they placed in power.

A hurried glance at some of our political history for the past few years will assist us in deciding this question. I do not desire to open old political sores, and therefore I shall not dwell upon the character of the sword and bayonet election in April 1868, when twenty thousand of the best and most intelligent men in Georgia were disfranchised and when the polls were kept open for four days and nights, that the vice and ignorance of the State might have an opportunity to vote as often as necessary to secure the predetermined result. For the purpose of this argument I shall not dispute that it was a free election of the people, although, in truth it was anything else. I will simply say that in its results it filled this hall with hungry and unprincipled adventurers from every Northern State, and with poor, deluded, ignorant negroes, the mere dupes and tools of the bad white men. But while this was true, the people had succeeded, in spite of swords and bayonets, in sending here some good men—some men who loved Georgia, and who, in the fierce contests which followed, struggled heroically to shield her from the spoilers. These good men, this Spartan band, few though they were, were too numerous in the Legislature to suit the purposes of these beasts of prey, who sought to gorge themselves with the plunder of a people bound and surrendered to their shameless rapacity. The plunderers who proposed to despoil Georgia by directing the measures of the Legislature as the player directs the movements of the pieces on the board, had a majority in the Legislature, but experience soon proved to them that it was not a smooth and certain working majority. The heroic little band of Georgians fought them at every turn, employing every available weapon of parliamentary warfare, and to the dismay of the plunderers even some of their chosen henchmen in the motley crew revolted at their iniquities and corruption and refused to obey the orders in the critical moments of conflict. What was to be done? The victim was here, the State lay prostrate at their feet and could be plundered of untold millions if a Legislature could be secured wholly subservient. Bullock, Kimball, Blodgett & Co. determined to secure such a Legislature. By the lavish use of money stolen from the treasury of the State, the press of Washington was subsidized and another act of Congress was passed which again surrendered Georgia to the dominion of the sword. Under that act, Bullock summoned the Legislature to assemble in this city on the 10th day of January, 1870. The history of the black days which followed, I pause to read from the Journal of this House. Is it not well known to every one that by law the clerk of the preceding House presides and calls the new House. The clerk was present, yet under military authority he was prevented from taking his rightful position. So we read on the first page of the Journal: "The House was called to order by Hon. A. L. Harris, Clerk, *pro tem.*, appointed by His Excellency the Provisional Governor to organize said House under the Act of Congress approved December 22, 1869." There was no authority for this, either in the State law or the act of Congress, but Bullock had been authorized by Alfred H. Terry, United States General, to thus violate the law and trample on the rights of this House. To carry out their determination to turn certain men out of this House and put others in their places, it was necessary to rule this House for two weeks arbitrarily, and with a rod of iron, and until it was constituted in a manner entirely suitable to the purposes of the plunderers, to deny to the members the simplest rights of any Assembly. And accordingly we find this House overawed by the swords which clattered in these halls and the bayonets which glistened at that door, for two weeks under the supreme and arbitrary dictation of this A. L. Harris, an insignificant railroad understrapper of Foster Blodgett, who had no legitimate connection with this House and no more right to preside over it than over the Parliament of Great Britain. On the first day after reading Bullock's proclamation and Terry's military orders and calling the names of a few counties to ascertain what members from them were present, we read in the Journal,—"After the call of the county of Haralson, the clerk *pro tem* (A. L. Harris) announced that the House would take a recess until Tuesday, January 11th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. This usurper, not a member or official of the House, backed by bayonets, adjourns the House arbitrarily until a time specified by himself. And this thing continued day after day as shown by the Journal for sixteen days, each day this understrapper adjourning the House to a specified time, and the Journal showing the fact in the same language each day as I have just read, only varied occasionally by an order from Bullock and General Terry to Harris that he should adjourn the House until a specified date, which orders also appear upon the Journal. During all this time Harris was supreme, and the members were allowed to take no part in the matters of the House for sixteen days except to answer to the roll call. No motion, resolution, or other action by any member, was allowed, and every effort to control, direct or take part in the proceedings of the House made by any member was arbitrarily suppressed. They were daily summoned to this hall, and after answering to their names ordered and compelled to disperse. Every movement was ordered by Harris, and his authority and power was the bayonet which glistened at the door. In vain did the gallant few, led on by the gentleman from Floyd (Dunlap Scott) and the gentleman from Cobb (W. D. Anderson), who now occupy seats upon this floor, struggle against the usurpation and the tyranny. They were powerless in the grasp of the military power. Every participation in the proceedings of the House was denied them, and even the poor privilege of entering their protests upon the Journal of the House refused. But this is the brightest side of the tragedy which was being enacted beneath this roof during those sixteen days. In a room in this building was being perpetrated during this time the most infamous outrage which has ever been visited upon a Legislature in American history. Three officers of the United States army, aliens to our people and foreign to our soil, in flagrant violation of the act of Congress under which they assumed to act, sat in that room and had dragged before them as felons the duly elected representatives of the people and were assuming to decide whether they were to be allowed to sit in this House as the representatives of the people who had elected them. My duties before the courts called me to this city at that time, and with my own eyes I saw the soldiers without, and within these three sashed and girded officers of the United States Army in solemn mockery sitting in judgment upon the qualifications of the duly elected representatives of the people, arraigned before them as felons deserving the felon's doom. And before these epauletted officials, and under flashing swords and glittering bayonets, an unarmed and defenceless Assembly were crushed down, unable to resent the barbarous indignity, or to prevent the consummation of the diabolical outrage upon representative government, for which all this was intended. What this outrage was let the record relate. On page 30 of the Journal of the House is found the following:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIST. OF GA., ATLANTA, GA., January 25, 1870.

"*General Orders, No. 10.*

"Whereas, the board convened by General Orders, No. 3, current series from these headquarters, consisting of Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Colonel 18th United States Infantry; Brevet Brigadier General T. J. Haines, Commissions of Subsistance, and Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate United States army, has made its report in writing, by which it appears that R. A. Donaldson, of Gordon county; E. M. Talliaferro, of Fulton county, and J. H. Nunn, of Glascock county, members elect of the House of Representatives of Georgia, are not eligible to seats therein under the laws of the United States, therefore it is hereby ordered that the said R. A. Donaldson, E. M. Talliaferro and J. H. Nunn, be and they are hereby prohibited from taking part in the organization of said House, or from attempting to exercise the functions of a member thereof."

[Then follows a section of the order in which General Terry graciously *permits* certain elected Representatives of the people to take their seats. Then the order proceeds to prohibit Frank Wilchar, of Taylor county, from taking his seat, and then proceeds as follows:]

"And whereas, J. B. Burtz of Mitchell county, J. A. Brinson of Emanuel county, A. T. Bennett of Jackson county, A. M. George of Baker county, David Goff of Randolph county, Wm. J. Hudson of Harris county, D. Johnson of Wilcox county, Henry C. Kellog of Forsyth county, J. W. Meadows of Johnson county, J. H. Penland of Union county, Robert G. Surrency of Tatnall county, J. R. Smith of Coffee county, Hiram Williams of Dooly county, Jno. C. Drake of Upson county, J. T. Ellis of Spalding county, J. M. Rouse of Worth county, persons elected to said House, have refused, declined, neglected or been unable to take one of the oaths prescribed by the act of December 22, 1869, although ample opportunity so to do has been given them. * * * * * * It is, therefore, ordered, that said persons be, and they are hereby prohibited from taking seats in said House, or participating in the organization or proceedings thereof.

By order of Brevet Major General Terry.

J. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: J. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G."

And as if to make assurance doubly sure, Brevet Major General Terry, on the same day, issued General Orders No. 10 from the Head Quarters of the Military District of Georgia, in which he gives to the understrapper Harris minute instructions as to the manner in which he shall proceed to organize the House, and again repeats the names of the members elect who were proscribed in Gen'l. Orders No. 9, and again orders that they be prohibited from taking their seats, or participating in the proceedings of the House. This order also is in the journal of the House, and immediately follows General Order No. 9; and in regular order thereafter the journal relates how these twenty men were denied their seats to which they had been elected, and how Bullock, with the approval of Terry, forced upon the House in their places twenty other men who had been defeated at the polls. Sir, the blood of every true man must boil at the relation of this outrage. I almost doubt the testimony of my own eyes as I read; but nevertheless, it is true, and here is the evidence of it in the journal which I hold in my hand. Let the Representatives of the people hear it, and I would that the world might hear it, that a General of the United States Army drove twenty duly elected members of this House from their seats at the point of the bayonet, and with the same weapon thrust into this House twenty other men who had no right here, thus changing forty votes; and that the acts of such an illegal body perpetrated in utter violation of law, we are called upon to say we are bound in honor to abide by.

In this way the great object of the plundering crew was gained. A Legislature was thus secured ready to do their bidding and hesitating at no enormity or corruption longer than was necessary to agree upon the terms of the division of the stolen plunder. No law, Constitutional or statutory, presented to them any barrier, and in one year, while the people were ground with taxation, millions of dollars were stolen from the Treasury, millions of bonds fraudulently issued in the name of the State and scattered over the country. Under one act passed by the body so constituted, was one which was taken to Wall street and passed by the dictum of the men who drew it. It was in [illegible] violation of the Constitution and [illegible] published with the other laws, but [illegible] one whole year after its passage [illegible] record was brought to light, and the [illegible] before that Bullock signed it two days [illegible] the Legislature. Yet under this illegal act, while so hidden away in manuscript, over $1,800,000 were issued. Does not this relation answer the question whether this body so manipulated was composed of the freely chosen representatives of the people.

This action by Gen. Terry was in flagrant violation of the Act of Congress under which he assumed to act. Section 5 of that Act enacts that for any person, by force, violence or fraud to prevent any person duly elected from participating in the proceeding of the Senate or House of this General Assembly, shall be a felony punishable by imprisonment not less than two nor more than ten years. But what cared he for law, strong in his swords and bayonets. He had but one design and that was to exclude Georgians from the Legislature and to hand over the State bound and utterly defenceless, to be robbed and dispoiled by the carpet-bag plunderers. When a body so constituted openly violated the written Constitution which all might read, who shall say that Georgians are bound either in law or in honor by their act. Who entrusted them with the keeping of Georgia's honor? Who authorized General Terry to appoint legislators for Georgia? If Georgia is bound in honor or in law by the acts of General Terry's appointees, why are they not equally bound by the acts of General Terry? If General Terry had, in a general order, authorized Bullock to issue bonds in the name of the State, would Georgia be bound in honor to pay those bonds because Bullock stamped them with a seal which he himself had made and denominated the seal of Georgia? And if Georgians are bound in honor by the illegal acts of a body from which General Terry had, by the strong arm of military power driven out twenty duly elected Representatives of the people, and planted with his bayonets into seats in this House twenty other men appointed by himself, why would not Georgia have been equally bound in honor by his acts if he had turned out all the Representatives and marched in here with a regiment of his men and organized them as the Georgia Legislature and authorized the issue of bonds? And what is the difference in practical result between turning out the whole Legislature and turning out such a number and appointing others in their places as would give the plunderers a certain, overwhelming majority? Clearly there is no practical difference, and to hold Georgia bound in honor by their acts is a slander upon the name of honor. Georgia acknowledges no such bond of honor! She acknowledges the bond of law whereever this illegal body acted within the law, and she testifies this by acknowledging her liability upon over two and one-half millions of bonds issued by them where no constitutional law was violated, even though a large proportion of the money arising therefrom was stolen by them, and never reached the treasury.

But, sir, I am told that innocent parties have these bonds both in America and in Europe. I answer that no one was ignorant of the illegality of these bonds except by his own laches. They were issued in plain, palpable violation of the written fundamental law, which all might read, and were void from the beginning, and the outrage perpetrated by General Terry upon this House, which I have related, was, by a faithful press, published to the world again and again. Sir, I do not arrogate to myself any superior knowledge of European affairs to that Europeans have of American affairs. I know that the Rhenish provinces of France have been wrested from her by Germany, and are now held and governed by the strong hand of power. If a bond of the province of Loraine, signed by her German Governor, was presented to me, I would know that in purchasing it I but speculated upon the continuance of the German power. Her people could be under no bond of honor for its payment. It was known to the world that we had been vanquished in a terrible war, and that we were held down under the military heel. It was known that we were denied the control of our government, and that vagabonds and outcasts, sustained by bayonets, were ruling over us. It could not fail to be known that we were not bound in honor by their acts, and that where they plainly violated the fundamental law we would acknowledge no responsibility. Sir, I cannot disguise the indignation which I feel that the noble people of Georgia have been brought to this extremity. I do not conceal from myself the fact that, however right we may be, the cup will be exceedingly bitter. I know that against us truth will be perverted and falsehood will be asserted. I know that at us the ignorant and the malicious will point the finger of scorn; and, sir, if the people of Georgia were rich—if these millions of debt illegally incurred by others in their name could be paid, with the millions of interest which will accrue, without bringing hunger and nakedness to thousands of dwellings in this State, I would say to my people, although you are bound neither in law nor in honor, pay this debt rather than suffer these wounds to your pride. But Georgians once rich are now poor; on every side of us are still to be seen the blight and blight of war. Our houses have been burned, our fields have been devastated and our movable property carried off to enrich the coffers of the victor. Saddle this unjust and illegal debt upon them and every industry in the State will be paralized, credit will indeed be gone, and grim want will follow the tax gatherer to almost every door in Georgia, for a generation to come. I care not what others may do, this great and dire calamity I will not bring upon the people simply to minister to pride. Satisfied that the people of Georgia are bound neither in law nor in honor for this debt, it is a high duty which we owe them to see to it that they are not burdened with it; and Sir, if we were to be so recreant to our trust as to attempt to tie this millstone around the necks of the toiling men and women, and helpless orphans of Georgia, these fathers of the State who look down upon us from these walls would start into life from canvass to rebuke the monstrous iniquity. Conscious of the correctness of our conduct and the purity of our motives, I fear not for the honor of Georgia; she has never yet been dishonored by her own sons. She has been dishonored by the oppressions and outrages which have been heaped upon her. She was dishonored when the noble Jenkins was thrust from the high place to which he had been called by the unanimous voice of the people and a military officer placed in his seat. She was dishonored when the military tyrant drove her legal representatives from this hall at the point of the bayonet and appointed others illegally to their places. She was dishonored when Georgia was converted into a military camp, and by the military power, adventurers, thieves and vagabonds were placed and supported in all the high places of the State, and we would be thrice dishonored if we were to acknowledge ourselves bound by the acts of these foreign vandals, and thereby condemn our people to half a century of poverty and suffering.

And sir, when I seek to learn of the honor of Georgia, I shall not consult those who have been guilty either as principals or accessories of these great crimes against her, or those interested in the fruits of those crimes; but I will consult the glorious memories and traditions of the past, and read it in the history of Georgia's illustrious dead. Nor will I confide the keeping of Georgia's honor to the harpies and the vampires who plundered and preyed upon her in the day of her helpless extremity; but I will confide it to Georgia's own sons and daughters, who in the past have, for the preservation of that honor, grandly dared and nobly suffered. And when they shall be dead, I doubt not but that their children, who in the lessons of the fireside, will learn the story of this great wrong, will rise up to vindicate our action of to-day.

A Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, July Session, 1872, by the Company who Made the Highest and Best Bid for the Lease of the "Western and Atlantic" Railroad, Which was Rejected by Rufus B. Bullock, in December, 1870, and a Lower Bid Accepted—Important Statement of Facts of Great Interest to the Tax Payers of Georgia.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met:

The memorial of John Collier, A. C. & B. F. Wyly, A. K. Seago, and their associates, whose names are hereunto annexed, respectfully showeth, That on the 25th October, 1870, Rufus B. Bullock, by virtue of an act passed on the 24th October, 1870, issued notice for proposals to be received until and including the 25th day of December, then next following, for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad—said notice requiring the proposals to "state in full the names and residences of the parties uniting to make the proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named was worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond."

It was not stated whether the road would be leased or not, nor the time at which the proposals would be acted upon, nor when the further requirements of the law, touching the execution of the lease, and the giving of the bond, must be performed.

A majority of your memorialists, (in connection with others, who have since withdrawn from their company,) on the 24th of December, 1870, having associated themselves together for the purpose of leasing said road, in pursuance of said act, offered proposals in writing, in full compliance with said notice of Governor Bullock; that said proposal contain a list of the names and residences of all of the then members of the company, and the amount that each one was worth; that the aggregate of said sums was nearly one million of dollars, and that all of the company were citizens and residents of Atlanta.

That the bid of your memorialists' company was in the alternative, thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars per month for the whole term, or if preferred by the State, a different distribution of the payments, making an aggregate for the whole twenty years of thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars per month for the whole term, and agreed to accept the individual and collective liability imposed upon them by the Lease Act.

On the same day Joseph E. Brown, H. I. Kimball, Simon Cameron, Thomas Scott, John S. Delano, and others, made proposals to lease the road for twenty-five thousand dollars per month, which was accepted by Gov. Bullock on the 27th of December, and the lease was executed in utter disregard of the rights of your memorialists, the interest of the State, and the law authorizing the lease.

First. In utter disregard of the rights of your memorialists. Your memorialists' direct bid was for nine thousand five hundred dollars, and their alternative bid eleven thousand five hundred dollars per month more than that of their competitors, and was in every respect in exact compliance with the law and with the notice issued by the Governor. The real advantage to the State, of our first bid, was $2,280,000, without interest; with interest, $3,876,000. The advantage to the State, from our second bid, with interest, was four million four hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars. Therefore, it was the highest and best bid.

After the bid of your memorialists was put in, Messrs. W. B. Johnston, a Director in the Central Railroad Banking Company, Wm. S. Holt, President of the Southwestern Railroad Company, and A. J. White, President of the Macon and Western Railroad Company, who were in the rival company, wrote to the Governor, that the respective companies to which they belonged would not stand security for the company of your memorialists. And, therefore, Governor Bullock requested such amendment to our offer of security on the bond as might be necessary to enable him to entertain it, and to do it *at once*, and to send the response by the bearer.

Protesting against and denying his right to accredit this statement from unauthorized persons, and seeing clearly its purposes and objects, your memorialists' company insisted that it could give the security, but in addition thereto, personal security of residents of Georgia, "not even doubtful," worth over $8,000,000, and asked only a *reasonable* time to give this additional security, (when no time was specified for giving it under Bullock's notice,) this offer was rejected and the lease was awarded to the competing company, as your memorialists insists, *upon no legal bond and no legal security whatever.*

This refusal of Governor Bullock was founded upon the most flimsy and illegal pretexts. He asserts in his letter to Mr. Dobbins, that the offer of security was not in conformity with the notice to receive proposals, which is wholly untrue.

Secondly, Bullock further says, "That both the letter and spirit of the act authorizing the lease of that property would render it impossible for me to accept a proposal which would in effect confine the usefulness of the property to the sole benefit of Atlanta."

There was no such letter or spirit of the act. It required that lessees should not consist of less than seven persons, a majority of whom should be residents (5 years) of the State; nothing else touching the persons or residence of the lessees. They might have been all of one family, living not only at Atlanta, but in any town or village, or on any farm in the State of Georgia.

Thirdly, Governor Bullock averred that by the law it was not his duty to give public notice or accept the highest bid, "unless other things were equal." These other things, if they refer to anything more than a compliance with the Act, are wholly illegal, and mere pretences to cover his assertion of unlimited power over this public property. *Governor Bullock distinctly stated that he had no doubt of the ability of our company to give the bond with the required security, if he had accepted our proposals.* Therefore the want of good security under the law was not the reason for refusing the lease to the highest and best bidders.

This refusal was also in direct violation of the rights of the State, and the law authorizing the lease. We have already shown a loss to the State of *over four million dollars* by rejecting our bid, but even this item, as large as it is, is by no means the greatest injury to the commonwealth. The company to whom the lease should have been awarded were required by the 2d section of the act "to give bond with ample security for the sum of eight millions of dollars," and also, "the bond shall *bind* the lessees and their securities for the prompt payment of the sums agreed upon at the end of each month," &c., &c.

We submit that *these lessees have given no bond and no security whatever*, and that the State has no contract or obligation, real or pretended, which binds them individually or collectively for one single cent, either for the rent or the return of the public property.

The Act intended the lessees to be real men and not men of straw—that they should be worth over five hundred thousand dollars at least, over their debts; that they should, as lessees and individuals, give bond and security for eight millions of dollars. By arrangement with Bullock, before they had complied with the second section of the bill, these lessees, *after the lease had been awarded them, without the performance of the requirements of the section as to security*, got themselves incorporated "under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company," under the 4th section of the bill. And this corporation, by Joseph E. Brown, its President *pro tem.*, made the bond, which the lessees were bound to make under the law. Now, this corporation had no right under the law to make the bond. Their charter imposes no personal liabilities on the corporators. Therefore, if the bond bound anything, it only bound the property of the corporation—which was nothing but the State's own property. And this lot of millionaires have taken good care not to bind themselves personally for a single cent. The security to the bond is equally bad with the principal.

In the first place, the charters of neither of the companies, whose names are signed by their officers or agents as security, authorized either of them to bind such corporations as security, and especially on contracts in which the companies have not one single dollar's interest. This needs no argument.

In the second place, if the corporations had such power, it could only be used by the corporators, and not by the officers of the corporation. Mr. W. B. Johnson, who signs himself as the agent of the Central Railroad, etc., was only a director, and not only acted without power, but without the least authority, even from the officers of the corporation; the rest were signed by the presidents of the several corporations, without any lawful authority from the corporators, under the general law of corporations; those corporations out of the State had no more authority than those inside, and therefore the bond is void, and Bullock gave these lessees the lease in total violation of this fundamental provision of the law which he pretended to execute, and the lease itself is, for these reasons, null and void.

Another of the reasons given by Bullock for refusing us the lease, is, that "the company to whom (he had) leased the road harmonized all the conflicting interests which might arise between the different portions of the railroad system of the State."

This same view is constantly pressed by the present lessees upon the public mind for sinister purposes. It has not one word of truth in it. The most of the presidents, and some of the directors of the Georgia Railroad companies, according to the language of one of the lessees, "got a finger in the pie;" but the lease does not give a single railroad corporation in the State, a single dollar of legal interest in the lease, nor any legal control over the Western and Atlantic Railroad. The whole statement is based upon the unfounded assumption that these presidents and directors "are the corporations and corporators whom they illegally seek to bind for their own private purposes. The Central Railroad utterly disavows the action of its pretended agent. One of these presidents has absconded, and certainly one other of these lessees has been turned out of his position as director in one of the corporations. All the rest may be at any annual election. But whether they are in office or out, the corporations have no security from them as lessees, for any interest they may have in the operations of the State Road. It has also been said that it is desirable to keep the road out of the hands of politicians. Many of the lessees in the State and out of it are well known as the most inveterate of that class. Omitting those in the State as too well known to need mention—what is Delano? What is Simon Cameron? It is well to rest on him. The company to which your memorialists belong are all business men—Georgians, identified with her interest, her business and her prosperity. They are worth more than two millions of dollars, a very large amount of which is taxable real estate within the State, open to inspection. We are neither foreigners nor adventurers. We have refrained from constant appeals to the public. We appeal to the representatives of the people to do us justice, and thereby do justice to the people of Georgia. We have nothing to say as to the manner of passing the lease act. We know nothing of it. We simply ask the Legislature that if they resume possession of this great public property, that they accept our proposals as having been fairly, honestly and legally made, and greatly to the advantage of the State. And if not, we ask that the courts may be opened to us, that we have leave to make the Governor a party to the suit, that he may execute the decree of the court if in our favor. Without this we cannot go into the courts, by which we shall lose our just and legal rights, and the State will lose over four millions of dollars.

We herewith append a copy of our bid for the road, which contains the names of the company (except that of Foster Blodgett, who was expelled by unanimous vote of the company,) and the amount each was worth over and above their debts—which is marked Exhibit A. We also append a copy of the letter of Governor Bullock to M. G. Dobbins, as well as M. G. Dobbins' answer, and also the answer of the company to Governor Bullock's letter, which is marked Exhibit B., to all of which your memorialists invite your especial attention.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

John Collier, lawyer, Atlanta, Ga., worth	$ 50,000
Moore & Marsh, merchants, Atlanta, Ga., worth	250,000
A C & B F Wyly, merchants, Atlanta, Ga., worth	150,000
Inman, Swann & Co, merchants, Savannah and New York, worth	250,000
John R Wallace, real estate dealer, Atlanta, Ga, worth	100,000
U B Wilkinson, banker, Newnan, Ga, worth	100,000
W J Garrett, merchant, Atlanta, Ga, worth	50,000
A K Seago & Co, merchants, Atlanta, Ga, worth	75,000
T J Hightower, merchant, Atlanta, Ga, worth	25,000
H Summerour, planter, Forsyth county, Ga, worth	50,000
J M Harwell, trader, Atlanta, Ga, worth	[illegible]0,000
B Pye & Son, bankers and merchants, Forsyth, Ga, worth	75,000
S B Hoyt, lawyer and real estate, Atlanta, Ga, worth	35,000
Joe H Johnson, banker, Griffin, Ga, worth	50,000
Jas M Veach, miller and planter, Adairsville, Ga, worth	40,000
T A Barnes & Co, merchants, Senoia, Ga, worth	50,000
M G Dobbins, banker, Atlanta, Ga, worth	150,000

NOTE.—Several members of the company were not present at the signing of this memorial, therefore their names do not appear. The company has applications, both written and verbal, from a number of other wealthy citizens of the State, who desire an interest in the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad under this bid.

EXHIBIT A—*Proposal for Lease of W. & A. Rail Road.*

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, December 24, 1870.

To His Excellency Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of Georgia—

GOVERNOR: The undersigned have formed themselves into a Company for the purpose of leasing the Western and Atlantic Railroad, under and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An Act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved October 24th, 1870.

We propose to obligate ourselves to pay the said State of Georgia a monthly rental of thirty-four thousand five hundred ($34,500) dollars, payable monthly, for a lease of said road, and its appurtenances, for the term of twenty (20) years; or, if preferable, we offer to bid as follows:

For the first twelve months twenty-six thousand ($26,000) dollars monthly rental. For the next forty-eight months, thirty-one thousand ($31,000) dollars monthly rental. For the next sixty months, thirty-four thousand ($34,000) dollars per month. For the next sixty months, thirty-nine thousand ($39,000) dollars per month. For the next sixty months, forty-three thousand ($43,000) dollars rental, making an average of thirty-six thousand five hundred ($36,500) dollars per month for twenty years, as provided for in said act. Appended hereto is an instrument in writing, showing that we have formed ourselves into a company for the purposes aforesaid. Appended hereto, opposite our signatures, is specified the amounts that each of us are worth over and above our debts and liabilities. If your Excellency desires it, we will each and all of us make oath that we are worth the amounts set opposite to our names. We also give our place of residence. We offer as our securities upon the bond required by said act to be given by the lessees of said road, the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the Southwestern Railroad Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, and other connections.

Names.	Place of Residence.	Amount each is worth.
M. G. Dobbins	Atlanta, Ga.	$100,000
Wm. B. Dobbins	" "	5,000
Henry Banks	" "	100,000
John R. Wallace	" "	[illegible]
Wm. McNaught	" "	[illegible]
James Ormond	" "	[illegible]
A. K. Seago	" "	[illegible]
Thomas Scrutchins	" "	[illegible]
James M. Ball	" "	[illegible]
A. C. & B. F. Wyly	" "	100,000
T. J. Hightower & Co.	" "	75,000
P. & G. T. Dodd	" "	[illegible]
Abbott & Bro.	" "	[illegible]
John Collier	" "	[illegible]
S. B. Hoyt	" "	[illegible]
John M. Harwell	" "	[illegible]
W. J. Tommey	" "	15,000
A. Leyden	" "	[illegible]
		[illegible]

EXHIBIT B.—Letter from R. B. Bullock, about rumors in the street."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, Atlanta, Georgia, Dec. 27, 1870.

M. G. Dobbins, Esq., Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—In taking up this morning for consideration papers in connection with proposals to lease the Western & Atlantic Railroad, as provided in an act approved October 24, 1870, I find a bid from yourself and associates, in which you offer as security upon the bond required to said act, "the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, the Southwestern Railroad Company, the Macon & Western Railroad," and other connections. I also find, among my papers in this connection, letters addressed to me by Mr. W. B. Johnston, who says, under date of the 26th instant, among other things, that he hears, by rumors on the streets, that some number of persons, not associated with him, have made a proposition to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and tendering the Central Railroad and Banking Company as security; and that he (Mr. Johnson) is the accredited agent of that Company, and as such has already given the pledge of that Company as security for parties with whom he is associated. He makes a similar statement in regard to the Macon and Western Railroad, signing himself one of the directors of that Company. In addition to that, I have a similar communication with, in general terms, a similar statement from Mr. Wm. S. Holt, President of the Southwestern Railroad.

I feel it my duty to present these facts to you, and ask that yourself and associates will make such amendments to your offer of security on the bond as may be necessary to enable me to entertain it. I trust that this may be done *at once*.

The bearer will wait for your response.

Very respectfully,
RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

MR. DOBBINS' REPLY.

OFFICE OF G. L. & T. CO., ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 27, 1870.

To His Excellency R. B. Bullock:

DEAR SIR—Yours in relation to the bond required to be given for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, received. We are fully prepared to give the bond satisfactory to you. If the railroads refuse, we can and will satisfy you by personal security. I beg that you do not refuse our bid on account of the bonds, as we are perfectly able to satisfy you.

Respectfully, etc.,
M. G. DOBBINS, for the Company.

THE COMPANY OFFER ADDITIONAL SECURITY.

ATLANTA, GA., December 27, 1870.

To His Excellency Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of Georgia:

GOVERNOR—In reply to your favor of this date, to M. G. Dobbins, Esq., with regard to security, we have to state that we have the assurances from the highest authority that we can give the security offered in our bid, and believe we can give it. But besides this we offer your Excellency personal security of residents in Georgia worth over eight millions of dollars, and pledge ourselves to make this security satisfactory to your Excellency, so that the security shall not be even doubtful, as provided for in the act. We are willing that the lease should be awarded to us upon condition that we give such security within a reasonable time.

M. G. Dobbins,	S. B. Hoyt,
Wm. McNaught,	Thomas Scrutchin,
B. F. Wyly,	Jno. M. Harwell,
L. L. Abbott,	Henry Banks,
T. J. Hightower & Co.,	V. R. Tommey,
Wm. B. Dobbins,	W. L. Abbott,
James M. Ball,	P. & G. T. Dodd & Co
A. C. Wyly,	John R. Wallace,
James Ormond,	A. Leyden,
A. K. Seago.	

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, August 6, 1872.

Senate called to order by President Trammell.

Prayer by Rev. C. A. Evans.

Hon. W. M. Reese moved to reconsider the action on the bill to provide for the payment of insolvent criminal costs in the Northern Circuit, which motion prevailed.

George Wallace moved to reconsider the action on the bill to repeal the act to preserve the peace and harmony of the State.

In support of his motion he stated that all legal gentlemen agreed that the law was unconstitutional. If the people of his section wanted to go to church with a double-barrel gun or rifle, this law would not prevent them. If he lived in the 10th or 11th Districts and wanted to go with a rifle or shot-gun, this act would not prevent him.

Hon. Reuben Jones thought it was not the duty of the Legislature to construe law. He could only judge of the future but by the past. Before the passage of the act parties went armed: since its passage they have not. It has done good and no harm.

Hon J. R. Brown favored a reconsideration, because the act was unconstitutional.

Hon. C. W. Styles said that the act sought to be repealed was not unconstitutional. Section 14 of article 1 of the Constitution was a mere police regulation. It did not give the right to carry pistols, Bowie-knives, etc., to church, to public schools, on street cars, etc. Repeal now meant bloodshed and trouble. Its object was harm.

Hon. Walter Brock agreed with the Senator from the 10th, that the law was not unconstitutional. It was the best measure passed by the Radical Legislature. It was passed with the Camilla riot fresh in the minds of legislators. To repeal it is to give a license to go out and shoot down people in the next campaign.

Tunis G. Campbell voted for this measure as a peace measure. He was satisfied that it had done good. It was neither lawful or expedient to repeal it now.

Hon. B Conley moved to table the motion to reconsider, which motion prevailed by a large majority.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the consideration of the bill to donate one-third of the proceeds of the land scrip to the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonega, was taken up.

The President stated that his ruling yesterday on the previous question was erroneous.

Hon. B. Conley called the previous question.

Hon. M. A. Candler, Hon. W. M. Reese and Hon. B. B. Hinton opposed the call for the previous question.

The call was not sustained.

Elaborate speeches were made in behalf of the bill by Senators C. J. Wellborn and C. W. Styles, and against by Senators M. A. Candler and T. Burns.

Hon. J. A. Jervis called the previous question which call was sustained.

The following is the vote.

Yeas.—Anderson, Brock, Brown, Bruton, Campbell, Clark, Coleman, Conley, Crayton, Devaux, Estes, Erwin, Griffin, Heard, Hillyer, Jervis, Park, Richards, Smith, Styles, Wallace. Welborn—23.

Nays—Burns, Cameron, Candler, Hinton, Hoyt, Jones, Jordan, Lester, Mathews, McWherter, Nicholls, Peddy, Reese, Simmons, Steadman, —15.

Hon. B. B. Hinton, gave notice that he would move a reconsideration.

Bills on third reading.

To repeal all provisions in Railroad charters granting State aid, except where vested rights have accrued.

Hon. W. P. Mathews made an earnest and forcible speech in favor of the bill.

Hon. B. B. Hinton and Hon. J. R. Brown opposed the bill in able and legal arguments.

Hon. Reuben Jones called the previous question, as the Senate had been more gassy than usual this morning.

The report of the Committee adverse to its passage was agreed to by yeas 27. Nays—Brock, Candler, Hillyer, Jones, Mathews, Reese—6.

To change the lines between the counties of Clinch and Coffee. Passed by yeas 20, nays 11.

To authorize Sheriff's and their legal deputies to administer oaths in certain cases. Passed.

To amend an act incorporating the Dollar Savings Bank of Atlanta. (To increase capital stock from $100,000 to $300,000.) Passed.

To fix the per diem of members of the General Assembly. Fixes the per diem at $9 per day. Finance Committee reported adverse on the bill. Report of the committee agreed to by yeas 22, nays 13, and the bill lost.

To surpress crime. Tabled for the present.

Senator Kibbee granted leave of absence.

Bills read first time.

Hon. A. D. Nunnally—To incorporate the Griffin and Columbus Railroad Company.

Hon. L. N. Trammell—To require the Judges of Superior Courts to enter on their dockets the day of continuance and the name of the witness or witnesses absent on account of whom the continuance is granted.

Hon. G. W. Peddy—To provide for the election of a tax collector in Troup county.

Hon. B. B. Hinton—To require liens to be recorded within a certain time.

Hon. W. C. Smith—To amend the oaths of *Tax Payers.*

Hon. L. C. Hoyt—To allow D. C. Richardson, of Terrell county to peddle without license.

Hon. M. Van Estes—To authorize the Ordinary of Hall county to levy and collect a tax to pay the interest on county bonds.

Hon. Joshua Griffin—To incorporate the Valdosta and Fort Valley Railroad Company.

Hon. B. F. Bruton—To change the time for holding the election for county officers in Mitchell, Miller, Calhoun and Decatur counties.

Hon. M. A. Candler—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of Oglethorpe Factory in DeKalb county.

Hon. George Hillyer—A resolution to appoint a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to examine the property of the Stone Mountain Granite Company and report upon it, the same being offered for sale to the State.

Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House met. Speaker Cumming in the Chair.

Prayer by Rev. E. W. Warren.

The following bills were read the first time:

O'Neal—To reduce and fix the salary of the County Treasurer of Baldwin county.

Mr. Cato—To provide for the election of Tax Collector of Troup county.

Mr. Hillyer—To amend an act to protect the people of the State in the sale of Kerosene oil.

Mr. Glover—To repeal the law approved October 28, 1870, in relation to nolle prosequi.

Mr. Floyd—To establish a Board of Commissioners for Morgan county.

Mr. McMillan—To relieve the estate of Floyd Pace, deceased.

Mr. Greene—A resolution in reference to compensating witnesses in the case of Judge Noel B. Knight. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Fair—To more effectually secure litigants in our courts against impositions by witnesses in the collection of the fees.

Mr. Clark of Richmond—A resolution directing the Public Printer to print 250 copies of the bill to perfect the Public School System in this State. Agreed to.

Mr. Pierce—To amend the charter of the Bank of Darien so far as the same relates to the Bank of Milledgeville.

Mr. Simmons of Hall—To authorize the Ordinary of Hall county to asses and have collected a tax to pay interest, etc.

Messrs. Hunter, Simmons, and Goode, Committee—To authorize and provide for a registration of the legal voters of the State.

Mr. Clark, of Troup—To relieve N. L. Atkinson, and to authorize the Ordinary of Troup county to pay said Atkinson the amount due him by said county.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following bill was read the third time:

Mr. Lamkin—To prohibit the levying of a tax upon agricultural products by municipal corporations.

This bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. McMillan inquired of the committee some reason why the bill should not pass. It seemed to him that it was in conflict with the policy of free trade so universally adopted at the South.

Mr. Griffin, of Houston, condemned the practice of municipal governments taxing directly or indirectly planters and farmers for the support of their corporations.

Mr. Bacon stated that the evil, if such it was, was greatly exaggerated and could not be remedied by the bill before the House. The tax levied by municipal governments was not intended to affect produce in the hands of farmers, it was a tax on the sale of such products, for which the merchant was liable and not the farmer. If the gentlemen sought to remedy the evil, they should introduce a bill to prohibit the merchant from swindling the farmer.

McMillan inquired why it was necessary to place a tax on sales at all.

Mr. Bacon stated that it would be an unjust discrimination against the dry goods merchant whose capital was invested in a lot of goods to tax him, while the capital invested in the sale and purchase of agricultural implements should escape such tax. The expenses of a municipal government were enormous, and it was necessary to tax capital in its every form to sustain such government.

Mr. Bryan hoped the report of the committee would not be adopted; that he might offer amendments that perhaps might serve to protect factors who were taxed two per cent. on their sales.

Mr. Cumming deprecated the effort to arouse a spirit of antagonism between the country and city districts. Until civilization reverted to its former primitive condition it would be impossible to dispense with centres of wealth, civilization, commerce and capital. Admitting them to be indispensable, how are they to be sustained? Certainly by those whose interests concentrated there; and who had a more vital interest in the prosperity of the city than the farmer. It was the great resource of all his wealth, for there was to be found all the capital from which he secured advances in his products.

Mr. Lamkin—You practice law in Columbia county; do you pay tax for that purpose?

Mr. Cumming—I pay license to practice law wherever I may practice.

Mr. Lamkin—Do you pay a direct tax to the county of Columbia?

Mr. Cumming—If the county sees proper to tax me, I will pay the tax.

Mr. Cumming proceeded to say that the bill was too sweeping. Doubtless it was intended to remedy an evil, but it was not calculated to do so. It was equally applicable to the Western farmer, and if passed, would ultimately so damage the produce business as to prove disastrous both to the rural and municipal districts.

Mr. Hoge said that the custom of paying a tax on a transfer of goods was immemorial, and would continue to the end of time. The produce trade in Atlanta doubtless constituted three-fourths of the trade in Atlanta, and ninety-nine hundreds of that trade was upon produce shipped from points out of the State, and it would be unjust to exempt these speculators from abroad from taxation, and thereby deprive the city of an important income. The city of Atlanta had paid $300,000 towards the construction of the Georgia Western Railroad and $300,000 towards the building of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad, both of which would develop the resources of the agricultural districts. No discrimination should be made between the man who goes to Chicago and St. Louis to buy products, and the man who goes to New York to buy dry-goods. There were persons who labored besides farmers. He would be glad to exempt farmers, but at the same time lumber-men and merchants and others should share the exemption.

Mr. Crittenden stated that there was no antagonism between the country and city. He would be glad to see cities rising in every portion of the State. Cities did not build railroads. The people all over the State built them. The city built the railroads with the money from the country. It had been urged that cities were the centres of intelligence. He did not want their intelligence. Give them the worth of their products—not tax them for the sale—and they would be satisfied.

Mr. McMillan too was proud of the cities of his State, especially was he glad of the influence that Atlanta had in bringing his country in connection with the outside world. But was hers a disinterested benevolence? Atlanta was benefited as well as her country in extending her rail roads. The country would pay her part of the burden in support of the municipal government. With the commissions he paid his commission merchant, who with his liberal commissions was enabled to contribute to sustain his city government. The bill would thus meet all the necessities of the case. Was it right that after the commission merchant had received his pay and the city had secured the tax on the same, for the city government to exact third tax upon the product. He contended that it would equally benefit both classes.

The question was then put. Mr. Richards called the previous question, and Mr. Murphy called the yeas and nays, and both calls were sustained.

The report of the committee, which was adverse to the passage of the bill was disagreed to and the question was then upon the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed—yeas 118, nays 17.

The nays were Messrs. Bacon, Chaney, Clark of Richmond, Etheridge, Glenn, Geery, Hall of Merriwether, Hall of Upson, Hoge, Killian, Netherland, Nutting, Pou, Ross, Russell, Snead, Wilson.

Mr. Lampkin moved that the bill be immediately transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Bacon hoped that motion would not prevail, as he wanted to offer an amendment which would be equally satisfactory to both classes.

Mr. Wofford, of Bartow, also trusted the motion would not prevail. The amendment by Mr. Bacon covered the whole ground.

Mr. Glenn concurred in this opinion.

The motion to transmit was lost by yeas 74, nays 53, a two-thirds majority being requisite.

The following bills were read the first time:

To incorporate the Georgia Land and Immigration Company. Corporators, H. V. Johnson, M. J. Crawford and others.

To repeal section 22 of an act conferring additional powers on the corporate authorities of Barnesville.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Georgia. Passed.

To vest the title to the market square in Valdosta in the Mayor and Council of said town. Passed.

To incorporate the Atlantic and Memphis Magnetic Telegraph Company. Lost.

To repeal an act increasing the pay of jurors in Lumpkin county. Passed, and transmitted forthwith to the Senate.

To incorporate the Southwest Georgia Central Fair Stock Company, of Fort Valley. Lost.

Mr. Hall of Meriwether—A resolution that no member shall speak more than ten minutes and more than once on the same subject without the unanimous consent of the House.

To organize a criminal court for Troup county. Passed.

Mr. Russell—A resolution providing that at the night sessions of this House the same rules shall prevail that prevail during the day.

To legalize the drawing of grand and petit jurors in Walker county. Passed.

To compensate the grand and petit jurors of Campbell county. Passed.

To incorporate the town of Jefferson, and to provide for town councilmen and intendant for the same. Passed by substitute.

To authorize B. J. Hulsey and C. H. Harrington, of Hall county, to keep a stock gate on the road from Athens to Dahlonega. Passed.

To alter and amend the several acts incorporating Sandersville. Amended and passed.

To create a Board of Commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Webster. Passed.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Knowles and Morris.

The House took a recess until 8½ P. M.

[CORRECTION.—Some days ago a bill was introduced by the negro Brown, from Monroe, in reference to the national flag, and reported as being introduced by the Representative from Montgomery. This was a mistake, caused by a misstatement to the reporter, and he takes pleasure in making this correction.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Conflicting Accounts from North Carolina.

Destructive Tornado.

Democratic Success in Montana.

Judge Chase Sick.

Election Riot in Canada.

Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A dispatch from the Thousand Isles from an interviewer makes Grant say that he does not care personally for a second term, but accepts the nomination to test the sentiment of his fellow-citizens in his behalf.

The Tribune now estimate Merriman's majority, from its despatches, which nearly cover the whole of North Carolina, at 1,311. The World's Raleigh dispatch says the election will be very close, that if Caldwell obtains the same ratio of gain in the counties to be heard from he will be elected by a very small vote. Onslow county gives Merriman a gain of 400 which make his chances more favorable.

The Herald's Raleigh dispatch says that it will take the official vote to decide.

Democratic and Republican gains come in alternately, causing excitement and suspense. If Caldwell is declared elected, Merriman will contest.

An estimate made by Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, giveing the State to Caldwell by 1,400 majority is generally discredited.

No confidence is to be placed on reports one side or the other.

Cobb, Republican, of the first district, 1,000 majority. Thomas, Republican, of the second district, probably 1,000 majority. Smith, Republican, of the fourth district, 800 majority. Waddell, Democrat, of the third district, 700 majority. Leach, Democract, of the fifth district, 600 majority. Ashe, Democrat, of the seventh district, and Vance, Democrat, of the eighth district, elected by large majorities.

The dispatches of Collector Young to the Times claims the State for the Republicans.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 7.—The first bale of Alabama cotton received by A. & H. Strassberger, of Montgomery, and was raised by B. W. Bryant, of Lowndes county. Weight 570 pounds and brought 60 cents, and was shipped to A. Proskauer & Co., Mobile, Ala.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 6.—A most terrific tornado and hail storm, about one mile wide, passed over this city about 10 o'clock last night. It carried off the roofs of the State capitol, hotel, Brants Hall and many private buildings. The gable end of the German Reform church was badly injured, hundreds of trees blown down, a thousand panes of glass broken, and telegraph wires prostrated. Communication was restored this morning.

HELENA, MONT., August 6.—Returns indicate the election of the Democratic delegate to Congress.

BRISTOL, R. I., August 6.—Judge Chase has gone to the White Mountains very sick with Bright's kidney disease.

QUEBEC, CANADA, August 6.—In the election riot between the French and English speaking population several were killed and many wounded.

MADRID, SPAIN, August 6.—A detailed account of the operations of the Spanish troops in Cuba states that 13,600 rebels have been killed, 90,000 submitted, and 10,000 horses, 5,000 arms, and 3,000 swords captured.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 21½; Orleans 21¾; sales 734 bales.

Flour very firm. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn firm. Pork quiet at $13 50a13 60. Lard quiet and steady; steam 8¾a8⅞. Turpentine 49½. Rosin firm at $3 60a3 65 for strained. Freights steady.

Stocks dull. Gold firm at 15¼. Money easy at 4. Exchange—long 9¼; short 10. Governments quiet. State bonds firm.

LONDON, August 6.—Noon.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 91⅛.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—Bonds 96¼.

PARIS, August 6.—Rentes 55f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—noon.—Cotton opened firmer; uplands 9¼a9⅜; Orleans 10a10½.

LATER—Cotton firmer; uplands 9½; Orleans 10⅛; sales 13,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, August 6, 1 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—No quotable changes in any of the markets this morning.

COTTON.—Nominally quoted at 20½.

EXCHANGE.—Buying at par, selling ½ premium.

FINANCIAL.—We quote money at 1½ per month. Gold buying at 113; selling at 115. Silver buying at 107; selling at 110.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 88a90; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 72a74; 8s 82a84. Augusta 82a85. Georgia Railroad stock 95a97; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 93a95; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 98a100. Macon and Western Railroad stock 98a100. Atlanta National Bank stock 110.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9, Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10; Arnold 10; Albions 12; Spragues 11½; Richmond 11½; Dunnells 11½.

DRY GOODS.—Cambrics—glazed 9a11; paper 10a14. Bleached Cotton 9a21. Cottonades 20a25. Ginghams—heavy 13a16. Tickings 9a23.

The Daily Constitution

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

Morning Edition.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JAMES M. SMITH,

OF MUSCOGEE.

☞ Supreme Court Decisions are crowded out.

The Press on the Lease.

The evidence increases that the people are averse to the disturbance of the lease. They wish it confirmed and the matter put at rest. The opinion expressed in a letter to the Savannah News is undoubtedly correct, that there is growing sentiment in the Legislature against disturbing the lease. The following we clip from the Talbotton Standard:

STATE ROAD LEASE.—Aside from the legal questions involved in the lease, we are inclined to the opinion that the arrangement is the best that could have been made for the State. Besides a monthly rental twenty-five thousand dollars, it takes the Road out of the State politics where it has been the fruitful parent of fraud, corruption, venal complication and other disorders, harrassing to the dignity and peace of the State. Would it not be a novel proceeding for the State to annul a contract to which it was a party. All objections should have been canvassed thoroughly before any contract was made; or if fraud was employed in its negotiations as subsequently supposed, the question should be submitted to the courts, where all parties can have an equal hearing. The State certainly did not act without advisers in so grave a matter, when the interest of the people was involved. We think the trade a good one for the State, however astute the lessees give themselves credit for being.

The Question of the Bullock Bonds.

The Northern press is firing heavily at the Georgia Legislature for refusing to pay the illegal Bullock bonds.

It is not yet too far off to remember that this same battle over these Bullock bonds has been fought before. When Bullock was putting them on the market our State papers gave the world notice of their illegality, and Henry Clews, in letters to Bullock, which we published, boasted that he had bought up the Northern press, so that a statement of the right side of the matter could not get into a newspaper in New York. It will not be forgotten how he bragged that the editor of the New York World apologized to him because something had crept into that paper in its correspondence.

That same warfare that was conducted then to prevent the illegality of those bonds from affecting their sale is now being conducted by the same Clews through the same press to prevent that same illegality from affecting the payment of these bonds. Clews subsidized the press to help the negotiation of these illegal bonds, and now does the same thing to secure their payment.

We gave the world notice that they were void. The question is whether we shall let Clews take advantage of his own wrong and shall pay the void bonds he scattered in knowing violation of the law.

The bond committee discussed the law of the matter very ably. They showed that the conditions prescribed by the law as preliminary to the indorsement of the bonds were not complied with. Purchasers of these bonds are on notice of the law. An agent of the State cannot transcend his authority and bind the State. Indorsement of the bonds in violation of the law by the Governor is a matter to which the purchaser of the illegal bonds must look at his own risk. Once show that the Governor has overstepped his authority and his acts do not bind the State.

The railroad bonds were illegally indorsed because the road was not completed to warrant the indorsement, and because private capital equal to the State's indorsement was not first invested in the road.

Suppose an agent is authorized to give a conditional note for his principal. The purchaser must look to the conditions. The original invalidity of the bonds is not cured by their transfer to third parties, innocent purchasers. Want of authority to contract cannot be cured by a thousand transfers. "*The authority to contract must exist before the protection of an innocent purchaser can be claimed by the holder*," says 10th Wallace, 683.

The law argument is very clear in our judgment that Georgia is not legally bound for these illegal Bullock bonds. The simple question is whether she shall assume debts that she don't owe, and pay unlawful obligations. Mr. Bacon in his speech on the bonds, published in this issue, shows conclusively that we are not bound morally for these securities. His exposure of the bayonet usurpation of power to which the State was subjected in this matter is conclusive.

Georgia should pay every dollar whose benefit she has received whether legally bound or not, but fraudulent securities whose benefit she has not received, she is not bound in law or honor to pay.

So far as the threat of striking her from the commercial boards of the North is concerned, the speculators like Clews, who have made out of the villainous impositions of Bullock, may be able to revengefully ensure such a consummation, but the owners of the millions of good Georgia bonds, which Georgia proposes to pay principal and interest, will stand to her good name, and be the sure vindicators of her unspotted credit.

Communicated.

4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Editors Constitution: Allow me to suggest the name of Maj. W. A. Turner, of Coweta county, as a suitable person to represent the 4th Congressional District in the Halls of Congress.

Maj. Turner is comparatively a young man well qualified in every respect, to make us a good representative. If the Convention, which will soon assemble, should place him in nomination, he will receive the support of the entire Democratic and Conservative element of his district.

VOTER.

The Majority Report on the State Road Lease—No. 5.

Editors Constitution: There are periods in every public man's life, when, if he would really serve the people he must hazard himself. Prejudices must often be resisted if benefit would be accomplished. He must often, politically, bear the curses of those whom he would save from the evil consequences of their own follies. In free countries the most striking illustrations of these truths are furnished. It is easier to flatter people than to admonish them, and a hundred public men will do the first to one who will dare the last.

Men whose post offices in the perilous months succeeding the war, were Paris or the Alps, or "Hollow Log," now, that the dangers are past, claim to be the only heroes ready to defend "the old Commonwealth," to serve the "dear people," and to "die for principle."

Men who did not lift a finger to save the State Road from utter loss, now come forward with booming tongue-artillery fired from pocket breastworks, to denounce and punish the "*plunderers*" who did. Their only fit picture is "demagoguism illustrated."

When the swarm of consuming carpet-bag locusts took possession of the Southern State governments under the reconstruction invasion, they turned their greedy-leering eyes upon everything valuable left in this desolated land. Finding but little left to the present generation, they commenced issuing bonds to fix a lien on the labor of future generations. We were poor, and must be burdened that our children and our children's chilren might be kept poor. The richest public prize—open for seizure—lying between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, was this same Western and Atlantic Railroad. From the beginning some of us quietly took the position of sentinels, and watched the approach of the spoiler. After two years of its depletion, at last the movement for its final appropriation was made in the shape of a bill to sell the road, to be paid for in the spoiler's own bonds. The government was in the hands of those who desired to take. The odds were great, and the fight must be gallant, but a small minority of true and noble Democrats, under the lead of the fearless Scott, made a manly stand for the struggle.

After a full survey of the field the plan of defense adopted was, to bring forward the bill to lease; and thus to save the road, put it beyond the power of future plunder or seizure, and make it a source of income to the State.

Fortunately there were Republicans in the Legislature who were also Georgians. These nobly abandoned the ranks of the enemy, joined the Democrats, and thus secured victory by the passage of the bill to lease as a substitute for the bill to sell.

The annals of State legislation do not furnish an instance wherein so much was so well, so nobly done, under circumstances of such adverse surroundings; and if those who did it never do more, they are still entitled to a lifetime of honor and gratitude from the people of Georgia.

The members of the Legislature who passed the act, could not become members of a Company to make sure the proper execution of the contract. This much had to be done by others. The air was full of rumors of combinations to secure the use of the road by those who could not secure the road itself, or, of a determination not to lease the road at all, but to keep it for spoil, while the spoiler ruled.

Now let the reader examine, with an honest, fair mind, the evidence taken before the Legislative Committee, and he cannot fail to see how and by whom these purposes were defeated, and how a safe, fair and reliable contract of lease was secured—*indeed forced.* If the majority of the committee had based their charge of *unfairness* on the ground that Governor Bullock was forced against his will, instead of was bought, to make the lease, they would have found it unnecessary to mutilate either the law or the evidence to sustain the charge with, at least, a very plausible argument. There are certainly many of us who can truly say we asked no *favors* of Governor Bullock, and to him are under no obligations. True, as a feeling of *preference*, the company was not composed altogether to suit us best. But, as a matter of business success, a combination to *harmonize* conflicting interest and to counteract the damaging effects of contemplated lines, and thus preserve the *value* of this great State property, it would be impossible to form now a better company. Most certainly nothing could more surely destroy the harmony of management, and the power of the company to avert inimical competition, and thus destroy the value of the Road, both to the State and lessees, than to exclude some who, politically, are hated; and inclued others who claim to embody in themselves an exclusive patent of patriotism and wisdom. Still, as has several times been more than hinted to us, such exclusion and inclusion—such reconstruction—would *harmonize* all opposition. We would like the harmony, but the price is too "unfair," and the dangers too great.

And now indulge me with a few words on the *merits* of the lease and the character of the opposition to it. There are *three* results from this lease, neither one of which can be denied, and either one of which ought to put its propriety and value to the State beyond discussion.

1. The lease takes the road out of politics. I see from a certain memorial, and some anonymous articles, that this result is denied because some of the lessees are *politicians!* Well, he must be stupid beyond the ass who cannot see, or deceitful beyond the fox, who will pretend to conceal, the difference between *politics* and *politicians*. A man's house may belong to a politician, but is his house therefore in politics? But I am writing to honest, fair-minded people, and not for the ass or fox tribe.

Who does not know that this road has been always used as a political machine, more or less, by whatever party had the power in the State? Who does not know it has controlled elections? Who does not know it has had three times the number of employees needed, especially just before elections? Who can estimate the corruption with which it has festered from one end to the other? It has been a running sore on the political morals of the State for twenty years, sometimes only more virulent than at others. No Governor, however honest, could altogether prevent such results, and a partizan Governor would encourage them to retain power.

2. The road will always be kept in good order and fully equipped. Thus it will always do the business needed for all the people and connecting roads. In the hands of the State, the Road was often in dangerous condition and blocades were frequent. The effect was felt all over the State. In the hands of a bunch of traders in *one locality* it would be very easy to produce these blockades to order. Such lessees could fill up their own stores, and then have a blockade and exact enormous prices. In this way such lessees could afford to pay an unusually high rental. In the present hands equal justice and prompt delivery of freight to all, and safe travel for all, are the only interests of the company.

3. The State run this road, after it was built, over twenty years. The loss in expenses over receipts exceeded two millions of dollars. The receipts under the lease will be, principal, six millions of dollars; add interest on the monthly payments, and the receipts exceed ten millions of dollars; expenses, nothing; corruption, nothing; speculative favoritism, nothing.

Thus, twenty years under the lease is better for the State by over twelve millions of dollars than twenty years not under the lease.

He must be a daring invader of public interests and public opinion who would disturb this lease in the face of such results.

With such patriotism in the passage of the lease act; with such fairness in procuring the lease contract, and with such advantages to the State in the operations of the lease, how does it happen that so much "noise and confusion" have been made about it? I will tell you.

Another company made a bid. In preparing their bid they seemed to pay little attention to the law, and much special attention to Blodgett and Bullock. They thought the result depended more on these two officials than on the law. They gave the first a large interest—*presed* it on him—and authorized him to offer Bullock's friends, as Bullock might suggest, an interest *of two hundred thousand dollars.* With such shrewd work how could they fail? But they did fail. There were fortunate provisions which wise men had put in the act which rendered Bullock unable to do as he pleased. The disappointment was terrible, and, to this day, the bewildered creatures don't seem to understand it! I will tell them the true and only secret of their failure: While they were going to Blodgett and fixing up to get control of Blodgett and Bullock, the present Company were complying with the law, were relying on the checks on Bullock provided in the act, and were putting themselves in condition to defy Bullock and compel him to accept the only legal bid made!

I do not desire to do injustice to this Seago-Blodgett Company. The evidence fully warrants the following statements and puts them beyond dispute:

1. This Seago Company did give Blodgett a large interest boldly and expressly to get the benefit of his supposed influence over Bullock.

2. They did authorize Blodgett to say to Bullock, *that his friends* could also have an interest of two hundred thousand dollars. All this expressly to secure the lease!

3. Bullock did assure them, through Blodgett, they should have the lease *if they furnished the security*. See testimony of McNaught, Dobbins and Blodgett.

What was this but an attempt to secure the lease by offering *State officials* an interest in the lease—the most odious form of bribing?

Yet, this company employed distinguished lawyers, who, for large contingent fees, have been filling the air whith charges of *fraud* against the lessees; have been blustering in bar rooms, around hotels and on the streets and railroad cars, and filling newspapers with anonymous dissertations on law, and all under pretence of serving the "dear people." These are the adulators of this majority report and, are now daily whining around members of the Legislature to induce the chosen representative of the people to give effect, and thereby become parties to this attempt to bribe *State officials!* Was such a spectacle ever before exhibited? There is nothing in the history of carpet-bagism to equal it. Will they, can they get one vote?

And what is the pretext? Why, that they offered a larger rental! That is, that the State is asked to ratify a bargain with her own officials, *or pay!* But would it even pay? Mr. Dobbins plainly says the Road was to be run for a time, and if it did not pay, the Legislature was to be asked to *reduce the rental, or take back the Road.* Mr. Blodgett says they were to run no risks, and if the Road did not pay they were to throw it back on the State. And these are the people who are prating about the "poor widows and orphans" of the State!

Bullock was compelled to lease or not lease. If he did not lease, he would have kept the road at a cost of a million of dollars per annum to the people. *Was this fair?* This meant impeachment, and we told him so. If he leased, he was compelled to accept the bid of the present company, for it was the *only* legal bid made. He *desired* to lease to the Seago company, *but could not.* If he could not have done otherwise than he did do, where is the unfairness?

As long as the slanders upon the lessees were confined to this Seago-Blodgett company and their paid counsel and anonymous writers, I cared nothing for them. But when their slanders find expression in the official report of a committee of the Legislature, the time arrived to dissect the report and expose its errors, and this is the justification of this review.

I feel that I am incapable of doing intentional injustice even to an enemy. I certainly could not to a friend. The gentlemen who sign this majority report are my friends. Judge Reese I have long known, and known him only to respect him. Mr. Pierce bears a name I have been taught, from my earliest lisping, to love and revere, and no man could wish him a more brilliant future than myself. Messrs. Netherland and Hudson I have known but partially, but certainly only agreeably. I have never doubted their integrity, ability or patriotism. But these four gentlemen have committed a great blunder, which, unexposed, would inflict a grevious injustice, which none would ultimately regret more than themselves.

I have written this review "more in sorrow than in anger." I would gladly correct any possible mistake. But I cannot be mistaken. There are the errors, and every man can see them and put his finger on them. There are the onesided summing up, the misquotations of law, and the misstatements and mutilations of the evidence! You can see them with your eyes, and count them on your fingers. Judge Story repudiates their report of his law; Capt. White repudiates their report of his evidence; and our own Supreme Court repudiates the authority of their legal anonymous myth. What ought these gentlemen to do? To deny, is folly. To defend is impossible. To *justify*, is to confess intentional guilt. Nor can noisy declamation about Kimball and Bullock avail even to palliate. The great truth is, that the day this lease was signed, *Kimball's power began to wane, and Bullock's reign began to end!* This was intended to be, and is, the glory of the lease—though some, I concede, did not at the time so see it. Bullock's possession of this road cost the State a second reconstruction, and his loss of the road saved the State a third reconstruction. That "wining and dining" at a memorable feast, at which some feasted more on hope and purpose than meat and drink, was the last of the carpet-bag revels in Georgia.

Now, gentlemen, there is but one course left you. The highest type of a true man is he who confesses his error. The highest type of a brave man is he who repairs a wrong. Show yourselves both *by voting against your report!*

Do this and I pledge you now I will transfer my interest in the lease to you, if you do not, in the near future, lift your hats to me for having written these articles.

BENJ. H. HILL.

EFFECTS OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.

On the Business of Fire Insurance—The Home, of Columbus—This Reliable Company Pays Every Dollar of Its Chicago Losses and Comes Out of the Ordeal "Stronger Than Ever."—Exact State of the Company's Financial Affairs.

As with individuals, so with corporations, it is adversity which determines real character and capacity. Business misfortunes and heavy money losses show the exact strength, resources and energy of commercial enterprise. It strips them bare of the gloss of superficial strength, excites rigid public scrutiny and puts managers upon their metal. While the Chicago fire has been a great public calamity, no matter in what light it is viewed, it has not been without some compensating features, especially as affecting the important fire insurance interests of the country. It was incalculably more destructive to the business of underwriting than any dozen of leading fires during the past fifty years combined, utterly breaking up scores of insurance companies all over the country, which were previously regarded as sound and reliable. While the blotting out of so much insurance capital is to be regretted, the effect upon those companies which are able to pay their losses in full and continue business will be beneficial. Greater caution will be used in the selection and acceptance of risks, a better and fairer rate of premium demanded, and excessive competition be sensibly diminished, if not altogether "killed off." For five years past premiums have been so low as to make the business of underwriting generally unremunerative. This result has been brought about by excessive competition, chiefly from those companies which have failed, and the opportunity is afforded the surviving companies to return to just and moderately remunerative rates. Another benefit resulting from this great fire is the diminishing of what is commonly called the "moral hazard." Not that incendiarism and arson will be less frequent, but people generally will exercise more care in the protection of property against fire. Accidental fires are the simple result of carelessness, more than people suppose. By improving, therefore, the fire-proof character of buildings in larger cities, increasing fire safe-guards in all buildings, both in city and country, and more than either, rendering property-holders more watchful and attentive, the frequency and destructive character of fires will be diminished. For these reasons the surviving insurance companies have a cheerful future before them.

In the history of "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," published by Mr. C. F. Vent, of Cincinnati, the total amount of losses by Fire Insurance Companies at Chicago is placed at $107,000,000, which may be taken as substantially correct. Of this sum, the same work estimates that about $60,000,000, or a little over 50 per cent., will be paid. In view of the large number of companies made bankrupt, this result is highly satisfactory, and demonstrates, in a striking manner, the positive value of fire insurance. With few exceptions, the large agency companies have escaped destruction. And even of those forced into liquidation, the larger number will pay every dollar of loss in full.

Among those which suffered large losses, but which, through their superior strength and management, will continue business stronger than ever, after promptly paying in full, is the conservative and popular Home Fire Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

We have recently been placed in possession of the facts relating to the present actual condition of this company, and as it is one of the most important moneyed institutions of the West, we cannot employ a brief share of our space to better advantage than making the facts public.

The cash capital of the Home is $500,000, and previous to the Chicago fire, besides declaring a ten per cent. dividend after the January statement was made, the assets reached the very respectable sum of $850,000. Then came the fire, and the Home lost $404,?20 54, which was promptly and frankly made public as soon as ascertained at the Home office. The situation of the Home then, one day after the fire, was $150,000 surplus gone, and the capital impaired over $200,000. Opposed to this black-looking debt were the cheerful facts that the company was composed of strong and reliable stockholders, had a reputation second to no American company, and was officered by underwriters of capacity and experience. An assessment of $330,000 was immediately made on stockholders, by the unanimous vote of the entire Board of directors, and with the active concurrence of the leading stockholders, and the Home agents were telegraphed to continue business as usual, at increased rates. The energy of the management electrified their agents, inspired renewed confidence in the public, and choice business flowed in at a larger rate than ever before.

The standing of the Company on the first day of January, 1872, was:

Cash on hand and in hands of agents	$320,051 56
United States bonds and other stocks and bonds	392,801 29
Loans on first mortgages on real estate and interest	91,458 63
All other items including real estate	67,141 33
Total cash assets	$871,452 81

LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid	None.
Losses in course of settlement	$173,154 73

Mr. Godman, the Insurance Commissioner of Ohio, says: "It is certain that the Home, of Columbus, is stronger and more solvent than ever before in its history."

This splendid achievement of the Home reflects the highest credit upon its officers, and adds another to its long and unbroken list of successes. It will increase and perpetuate public confidence in its ability to fully meet all the demands made upon it by the most serious conflagrations, both at home and abroad; and it further proves the fact that fire corporations fully equal to the largest Eastern companies can be under proper officers, profitably managed, in the West.

"Let the Lease alone; The State Can do no Better with the Road, Even if it is a Fraud."

It is urged by some who believe, and even admit that the contract of the lease of the State Road was fraudulently awarded, that it had better be let alone; that it is in responsible hands who will pay the rent promptly; that it is doing well—is a sure thing; that we do not know that it can be made to pay any more, etc., and for these reasons it is unwise to disturb it and run the risk of doing worse.

There are two fallacies in this plea.

1. If there was fraud or unfairness in award ing the contract of lease, it ought not to be allowed to stand, let the consequences be what they may. No plea can justify the sanctioning, or the letting alone, of a fraud. We might just as well sanction, consent to, and abide by any other of Bullock's frauds or wrong doing. We could, with equal force and justice, be called upon to sanction his illegal and fraudulent issue of State bonds to the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, or the Cartersville and Vanwert, or the Bainbridge Cuthbert and Columbus. These bonds will be repudiated, simply because their issue was fraudulent, no matter whether the roads were built or not. This is the popular voice, and if there is any fraud or unfairness in awarding the lease contract, it must be set aside, without stopping to consider whether we can do better or not. A sound public morality requires this. If the people of Georgia can be brought to sanction and sustain an established fraud, then indeed, have they fallen from their high estate, and are unworthy of the legacy of honor which their fathers bequeathed to them.

Did it ever occur to those who urge this plea that in so doing they are defending public immorality and violating every principle of public morals? The proper plea to make is this: If the lease is fair—if there is no fraud or wrong connected with it, let it stand, no matter how much better we may know the State could do with it. If it is not thus established upon principles of justice, wipe it out without delay, and without regard to consequences.

If the men who now have the lease have come by it honestly, they are honestly entitled to it, and must retain it, no matter how much more could now be realized for it. This proposition admitted, carries with it its corollary: if their contract was not honestly and justly awarded to them; if there was any fraud, foul play or unfairness connected with it, then honesty and justice demand that it be taken from them just as soon as the fact is made clear.

2. But suppose these questions of morality were out of the way, and not to be considered. How any one can conclude that the State can do no better, in the face of the fact that a company of as responsible men as can be formed in Georgia at that time offered $9,500 per month more than the present lessees are giving, or then offered, and who were then able and willing to give a good bond to the State in the sum of *eight millions of dollars*, and who are now ready and anxious to take the road at the bid they then made, and to give the security required, is more than I can comprehend.

When such men as John Collier, A. C. & B. F. Wyly, Inman, Swan & Co., Moore & Marsh, John R. Wallace, S. B. Hoyt, U. B. Wilkinson, B. Pye & Son, A. K. Seago & Co, and M. G. Dobbins, say solemnly and deliberately over their own signatures, that they are ready to pay nine thousand five hundred dollars per month into the State Treasury more than the present lessees are paying, and stand ready to give a perfectly good bond, in the sum of eight millions of dollars to do so, and further, demand the same as a right to which they are justly entitled, out of which they were cheated by fraud and unfairness; I say, when such are the facts, it is no sham or pretense. It means business. It is positive evidence that that amount of money more than is now received, can be received by simply accepting it; and I cannot see how any one can be sincere, who says the State can do no better than at present. It can do no better; and the fact is so plain that no one can fail to recognize the fact.

The State is now receiving only $25,000 a month. It was, at the time of leasing, offered, *bona fide*, by responsible men, $34,500 per month. They were cheated out of the contract through fraud and unfairness. These men thus wronged by Bullock, the great plunderer, still claim the lease at their bid as a matter of right, and thus are still offering to give the $34,500 per month. They are able to pay it out of their private purses if the road should fail to make it, and are ready to give any security to do so. How, then, can any man have the face to say the State can do no better than at present? No man can truthfully say it who understands the facts in the case.

And now I ask if it was right for Bullock's corrupt, Jobbing Legislature to accept of $35,000 for the Mitchell heirs' property, when Alfred Austell, S. B. Hoyt and John Collier offered to give the State $100,000 for a quit claim deed to the same. Was it right?

And was it right for Bullock to award the lease for $25,000 a month when $34,500 per month was offered by responsible business men of integrity, wealth and business capacity, who were ready to secure the State on what was offered by them? Was it right?

No; that contract was fraudulently awarded for corrupt considerations—such at least is my conclusion. I cannot, with the lights before me, come to any other, and I cannot expect a man's integrity, who, if he knows the facts, says the State can do no better than let the present lease stand. It can do better; and the Legislature owes it to the people to see that the best is done with the property that can be, and especially to vindicate our honor and administer a just rebuke to fraud.

We might as well pay Henry Clews his dishonest claims, as to let the present least stand.

Such is the opinion of

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Hon. Thos. J. Simmons.

Our thanks are tendered Senator Simmons for copies of the report of the Bond Committee, and also of the committee to investigate the official conduct of Bullock.

The people of this Senatorial district have good ground for felicitating themselves upon possessing such a representative in the State Senate as Senator S. He has proved himself one of the ablest, most faithful and effective members of that body, and his influence is powerfully felt in shaping and controlling its legislation. His labors in connection with the investigation of the State's honest indebtedness have been untiring, and such as reflect great credit upon him as chairman of the committee. The tax-payers owe him and his colleagues a debt of grateful appreciation for the patient and thorough manner in which they have unravelled the tangled skein of State finances, and as the chief agent in this work, Colonel Simmons is entitled to double commendation. We certainly do not either overstate or mistake the verdict of his constituents when we say he is entitled to, and will receive the hearty greeting of "well done thou good and faithful servant."—*Macon Telegraph.*

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE

HOUSE—EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, August 6, 1872.

The House met at 8½ o'clock P. M., Speaker Cumming presiding.

Senate bills were read the first time.

Senate and House bills were read the second time and referred.

On motion, the House adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

SAMBARD AND GRANT.

Internal Revenue Circular on Direct Taxes.

More News from North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—President Grant has addressed the following letter to Hon. Samuel Bard, Wm. Crutchfield, W. P. Rathburne, and J. J. Bryan, Committee on behalf of the city of Chattanooga, and H. S. Chamberlain and others, Committee on the part of the Board of Trade of Chattanooga:

UTICA, N. Y., July 31, 1872.—GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions of the board of Mayor and Aldermen, and of the Board of Trade of the city of Chattanooga, extending to myself and Cabinet an invitation to spend a portion of the summer vacation in the city and on Lookout Mountain. I am not prepared at present to accept either on my own part or on the part of the Cabinet, but I will in a very few days lay the invitation before the other gentlemen embraced in it, and will then give His Honor the Mayor a definite answer. It would afford me very great pleasure to visit the people and city of Chattanooga and I return my sincere thanks to the Mayor and Alderman and Board of Trade for the invitation which they have given me to do so.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

A circular has been issued from the office of Internal Revenue stating that all lands now owned or held by the United States by virtue of the proceedings under an act entitled an act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes, approved June 7, 1862, and under acts supplementary thereto, or upon the same subject matter, except such lands as are excepted by the 7th and 8th sections of the act of Congress, approved June 8, 1872, namely: lands, farms, plantations or lots which are now in whole or in part used or occupied by us for National cemeteries, or for the burial of the dead, or other public purposes, or which, under the instructions of the President of the United States, have been reserved for military or naval purposes, or such lot of land on Hunting Island, S. C., as may be necessary as a site for the erection of a light-house, also block 123 of Beaufort, S. C., as may be redeemed and restored to the original owners, heirs at law, or devisees or grantees upon an application therefor, to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Commissioner of Internal Revenue made in compliance with the regulations and the provisions of law in relation thereto. The application must be made within two years from Jund 8th, 1872. The provision is for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes. The claims to be made under the regulation will come principally from the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida and, it is supposed, will exceed a thousand in number.

Probabilities.—Continued rains with south westerly winds on the upper lakes to-night, extending east over lower lakes Wednesday, with clear dry weather and northerly to westerly winds in the northwest and upper Mississippi Valley, and southeast to Lower Ohio Valley. Southwesterly winds with cloudy weather from Ohio to New York, thence northeast over New England. Partly cloudy weather with occasionally rains and south winds on the South Atlantic, and north to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather on the Gulf.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 6.—The official returns to-day from counties already heard from change but little in the aggregate the estimate heretofore given. The Democrats still hold some 650 on Shipp's (Democratic) majority of 1870. Eleven counties are to hear from, which it is conceded will hold their vote of 1870.

The Republicans are despondent to-day and the Democrats hopeful. Both parties are figuring with approximating results. Information from the west this evening will doubtless decide the matter with the chances in favor of Merriman at present.

LATER.—All the counties have been heard from except ten in the western part of the State. In the vote thus far Caldwell has got even with the Shipp majority of 1870. In the remaining counties each candidate stands an even chance. Eight of these counties to hear from are in the Eighth District, and the eleven counties already heard from in that district gave Merrimon a net gain of over hundred each. Everything turns upon this, and the Democrats are hopeful of maintaining their gains there. The Republicans are quite confident, and claim Caldwell's election. The excitement is subsiding, as the people have become exhausted from anxiety.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 6.—The loss of the Iowa elevator amounts to $125,000.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 6.—Peter and Mathew George were smothered in a coal mine at Newberg. Mathew was smothered in attempting to save his brother, and came near losing his life.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 6.—The following official majorities have been received here: New Hanover (revised) 1,363 for Caldwell, Brunswick 90 for Caldwell, Onslow 400 for Merrimon.

Can get the official vote of but few counties here, as nearly all are sent to Raleigh.

The conservatives here are all very hopeful, relying on the western counties to elect Merrimon. Many of the leading Republicans concede Merrimon's election by a small majority. The Star and the Journal both claim Merrimon's election by about eight hundred majority.

WARRENTON, August 6.—There has been no meeting between Col. Mosby and Dr. Withers and a duel is not expected; it is exceedingly annoying to both gentlemen and to their friends, but invitations and sensational rumors have been published concerning them; Col. Mosby has gone to Jordan Springs, and Dr. Withers is attending to his business in Warrenton.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, August 6.—J. T. Vanvleck, the banker who has been incarcerated in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum over a year, although perfectly sane, has commenced legal proceedings, which he states will expose the horrors of that institution. His counsel have obtained writs of habeas corpus for the release of two ladies who have also been incarcerated there on bogus certificates, and who are perfectly sane.

George H. Irwin, late a keeper at the Asylum, prints an affidavit relating to many cruelties, resulting in death, by parties connected with the so-called Asylum, and that the food is poor and filthy.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 6.—Tom Bowling won the first race easily. Time, 1:16¼.

The second race was a selling race, purse $300, for all ages, one mile and a half, and was won by Alberta. Time, 2:43¼.

The third race was for the Long Branch stakes, value $900, added to sweepstakes of $50 each, two mile races, and was won by Methilda—Preakness, second, was so close that it was thought to be a dead heat. Time, 3:45¼.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. August 6.—The second bale of cotton was received by Wornson & Co., classed low middling; grown by G. G. Jackson, sold to Reese Rigney & Co., for thirty-three and a half cents, and shipped to H. O. Bryant, Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 6—10:55 P. M. The following official majorities have just been received at the Star office direct from the Registers of Deeds of the several counties:

Rockingham, Merrimon's majority 352; Burke, Merrimon's majority 169; Gates, Merrimon's majority 242; Benson, Merrimon's majority 282; Nash, Caldwell's majority 9.

A comparison of official votes of counties received at the Star office with unofficial vote, on which estimates are based, at Raleigh, shows errors in at least half of the counties. In the report from Union county alone there is an error in Merrimon's favor of one hundred and seventy-five votes. It is believed here that nothing but the absolutely official count will decide the result. Both parties seem hopeful to-night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 6.—Horace Greeley is at a clambake this afternoon, four miles below this city. There is a moderate gathering of the people to greet him, but no demonstrations are made. It is understood that no formal speeches are to be made.

LONDON, ENG., August 6.—During the severe storm yesterday six fishing vessels belonging to Berwit were capsized, and all on board lost.

Several railroad accidents having occurred recently by which upwards of twenty lives were lost, Parliament has been asked to investigate the causes of the disasters, and to inquire into the general management of the railroads with relation to the safety of passengers.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton firm; uplands 21¼; Orleans 22; sales 2,114 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 2,050 bales, as follows: August, 21 13-16. September, 20¾a21. October, 19¾a19¾. November 19 1-16a19¼. December, 19.

Flour shade firmer with moderate demand. Whisky 93¼. Wheat 3a5 better; winter—red western 68a75. Corn scarcely so firm. Rice firm at 8¼a9. Pork 13 60a75. Lard firmer at 8¾a9¼. Tallow 8¼a9¼. Freights a shade firmer. Navals quiet.

Money 2a5. Sterling unsettled. Gold 15¼ 15a¼. Governments steady. State bonds very quiet. Tennessees strong; and North Carolinas firm.

LATER.—New 5s 12¼; 81s 18¼; 62s 16¼; 64s 16¼; 65s 16¼; new 15¼; 67s 15¼; 68s 15¼; 10-40s 12¼. Tennessees 73¼; new 73¼. Virginias 45; new 50¼. Louisianas 50; new 48. Levee 6s 60; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 82; 5s 54. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 87. North Carolinas 34¼; new 21. South Carolina 54; new 29.

CHARLESTON, August 6.—Cotton firmer; with little doing; middlings 19a19¼; net receipts 35 bales; gross receipts 109; sales 50 bales; stock 4,477.

AUGUSTA, August 6.—Cotton firm with good demand; middlings 19; net receipts 3 bales; sales 27.

SAVANNAH, August 6.—Cotton firm; middlings 20; net receipts 79 bales; sales 5 bales; stock 1,582.

MOBILE, August 6.—Cotton nominal; stock 888.

WILMINGTON, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20¼; stock 347.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Cotton dull; middlings 21¼; gross receipts 34 bales; exports coastwise 64; stock 1,143.

Flour firm; good scarce. Wheat active and firm. Corn firmer; white 70a75; yellow 65. Oats active; Southern 40a43. Rye firmer at 65a70. Provisions buoyant. Pork—Mess 14¼. Bacon active and higher; shoulders 7¼. Lard neglected at 8¼. Whisky 94.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—evening.—Cotton closed firm; uplands 9¼a9¼; Orleans 10¼. Yarns and fabrics quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet; Cumberland cut 28s. 6d. Lard 37s. 5d. Pork 45s. 6d. Common rosin 8s. 6d.a9.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Flour firm; old $8a$8 25; new $7 25a7 50. Corn dull and unchanged at 45. Pork dull and nominal at $13 50. Lard steady; summer 7¼a7¼; steam 8¼a8¼; kettle 8¼. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¼; clear rib sides 8¼; clear sides 9¼. Whisky 90.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 6.—Flour—Buyers offer lower to sell. Corn dull and drooping; mixed 38; whisky 92. Pork dull—13,25; bacon firm only, small orders for trade; lard quiet; steam, January, 8.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Cotton nominal; low middlings 19¼a19¼; net receipts 25; bales; gross 25; stock 7,480.

OBITUARY.

HURT—Died, on the morning of the 4th instant, at his residence, near Atlanta, Henry Hurt, aged 58 years 4 months and 24 days.

Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

TO THE VOTERS OF FULTON COUNTY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing election, subject to the Democratic nomination, associated with the following named gentlemen as Deputies: G. W. ANDERSON, CHARLES W. WELLS, C. C. GREEN.

july25—dtn A. M. PERKERSON.

J. O. HARRIS is a candidate for re-nomination for the office of Sheriff of Fulton county. He has associated with him as Deputies the following named gentlemen: WM. G. GRAMLING, GEORGE W. KRIES, W. D. BROWN, and Dr. WM. S. MANGUM.

july28—dtdn.

New Advertisements.

AT AUCTION,

—BY—

The Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson.

THURSDAY MORNING 9 O'CLOCK.

16 PAIRS of full breed Brahma Chickens. They are now on exhibition. Come and see them. Also an immense invoice of all kinds of Furniture, Horses, Buggies, Harness, etc., etc.

aug7—d1t J. H. BARRETT, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE SALES,

Saturday Morning, 9 o'clock,

—AT THE—

Live Auction House of T. C. Mayson.

Rare Chance for a Paying Investment.

180 ACRES, near Birmingham, in St. Clair county, Alabama.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in 12 months.

Also, 30 acres, 7 miles from Atlanta, near East Point, on Macon and Western Railroad; 10 acres cleared; 20 acres well timbered.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in 30 and 60 days. This is a positive sale and a rare chance for a profitable investment. J. H. BARRETT,

aug7—d3t Auctioneer.

DEAFNESS CURED!

AT THE SOLICITATION OF FRIENDS IN Atlanta, I have opened an office here for the treatment of diseases of the

EAR.

PERSONS SUFFERING FROM

Deafness, Roarings, Singing

Or other Sounds in the

Head and Ears,

Tumors or foreign bodies in the ear, etc., etc., etc., desiring to see me, will find me in my office, SASSEEN HOUSE.

I respectfully call attention to certificates received from—

W. L. FISH, Monticello, Georgia.

M. GRAYBILL, Eatonton, Georgia.

Col N. C. BARNETT, ex-Secretary of State, Milledgeville, Ga.

MARY FAITH FLOYD, Milledgeville, Ga.

J. D. ERWIN, M. D., Milledgeville, Ga., (son deaf in both ears from infancy.)

C. C. NORTON, Greensboro, Ga.

Rev. W. H. CHAUDOIN, Agent Dom. Miss B'd S. B. C., Jonesboro, Ga.

No Charge Made for Examination.

H. MEESON, M. D.

OFFICE—SASSEEN HOUSE, PRYOR STREET.

aug7—dtue&thu&sa

Georgia Petroleum Company.

DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.

THERE being some 300 or 400 shares for which CASH was paid, but ruled out by the Court as not forming part of the WORKING FUND, to which the pro rata is decreed, and appearing on its face identically, holders cannot understand, nor I satisfactorily explain the numerous enquiries by letter. Holders of Stock will please appoint an agent or agents and place their claims in their hands, who may eliminate with me the stock entitled to dividend and the pro rata before I proceed to pay out.

aug7—2t WM. McNAUGHT.

Monroe Female College.

THE NEXT ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will begin AUGUST 26th, 1872.

The College edifice has been refitted, the Lecture and Assembly Rooms supplied with new Furniture, the Campus enlarged, an Observatory constructed and other important appliances secured.

For further particulars apply to

R. T. ASBURY, President of the Faculty, or J. S. LAWTON, M. D., President Board of Trustees.

ANDREW DUNN, Secretary.

Forsyth, Ga., August 7th, 1872—d?w

HOME! Insurance Company

OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

January First, 1872.

Cash in Bank

U. S. 10-40 and 5-20 Bonds, Market Value

December Premiums in course of transmission, (Being Received Daily)

Loans on First Mortgages on Real Estate, and Interest thereon

Amount due from other Companies

Bills Receivable for Deferred Premiums

Real Estate, unincumbered, and Personal Property

Ohio, County and Columbus City and other Bonds

Cash in Agents' Hands, and in course of transmission (Since Paid)

Revenue and Postage Stamps on hand

Cash Assets

LIABILITIES.

Losses Due and Unpaid, - - - - -

LOSSES in course of Settlement

DIRECTORS.

M. A. DAUGHERTY, President, Lancaster, Ohio.
E. T. MITHOFF, Vice-President, Columbus, Ohio.
C. T. L. BUTLER,
HENRY MILLER,
SAMUEL GALLOWAY,
B. E. SMITH,
JOHN G. MITCHELL,
B. S. BROWN,
FRANCIS COLLINS, Columbus, Ohio.
JARED SPERRY, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
JOS. BLACK, Zanesville, Ohio.
HENRY JONES,
J. WARREN KEIFER, Springfield, Ohio.
CHARLES FOLLETT, Newark, Ohio.
J. W. PICKERING, Athens, Ohio.

JACOB PEETREY, Secretary. M. A. DAUGHERTY, President.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, December 28th, 1871.

I, JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of the State of Ohio, Do Certify, That at the request of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of Columbus, Ohio, I this day made a personal examination of the affairs of the Company, and find that the assessment of $330,000 00 made on the Stockholders of said Company, in pursuance to my order of October, 16th, 1871, has been fully paid. That the present Assets of said Company amount to and its Liabilities are—Losses in course of Settlement $173,154 73; Amount to Reinsure 151,200 00; Capital stock

The Capital stock of said Company is therefore fully repaired, and said Company is fully authorized to transact the business of Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance, under the laws of Ohio.

In Witness Whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my Seal of Office, the day and year above written.

[SEAL] JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.

Losses Paid to POLICY HOLDERS of the Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio, TO DATE!

$747,276.59!

CHICAGO Losses Paid, Great Fire, Less Salvage and Discount,

$404,520.54!

TESTIMONIALS.

The insurance public are closely scrutinizing the financial management of our still solvent Insurance Companies. It is constantly repeated that some of the prominent Companies are borrowing largely from the future, and it is said the unusual delay in adjusting claims arises from the necessity of awaiting premium receipts to pay losses.

Whether or not these things be so, it affords us pleasure to be convinced that one company has taken steps to pay its losses in full, without impairing its cash capital and surplus before the fire, or using its present premium receipts, which may be needed to pay future losses. Its Board of Directors made, on October 16, and assessment upon the stockholders, to be paid in sixty days, to adjust its losses in Chicago, and already half of the assessment has been paid before maturity. The stockholders number 375, and, we are informed by parties not belonging to the company, are all wealthy men of Ohio. For such honorable conduct and correct financial management, we praise the Home Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio. This action commends the company to the public as a desirable one in which to secure insurance.—*Chicago Evening Mail.*

This sterling institution deserves to rank as one of the soundest and best conducted insurance companies in existence. The excellent management which has always characterized its workings, and the prompt and satisfactory manner in which it has adjusted and paid, as fast as the necessary proofs could be arranged, every dollar of its loss by the great Chicago fire, entitles the Home, of Columbus, to the confidence of the people everywhere. It is a rare thing, in these degenerate days, to find an insurance organization so entirely above reproach in all respects. As soon as the amount of the Company's losses in Chicago had been ascertained, the stockholders at once decided to pay every dollar of them by assessments, and without resorting to the premium receipts which are large and increasing all over the country, so that its new premiums and capital stock now furnish the best and most reliable security to policy holders. This Company can be cordially recommended to the general public as one which may be relied upon by those who seek sound insurance.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Applications for AGENCIES IN GEORGIA, to be made to

A. L. BAILEY,

Superintendent of Agencies for the Southern States.

GENERAL WM. S. WALKER. CAPTAIN I. S. BOYD.

WALKER & BOYD,

State Agents of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.

aug7 d1t

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM RICH & CO.,

James' Bank Block, 7 and 9 Whitehall Street,

Beg leave to announce to the public that they are going into the

Wholesale of Notions and Fancy Goods Exclusively

Will, therefore, offer their entire stock at their Retail Store, at such prices as will insure their speedy sale.

As we are determined to CLOSE OUT WITHOUT DELAY, all will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

WILLIAM RICH & CO.,

JAMES' BANK BLOCK,

Nos. 7 and 9 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

aug4—d

☞ ORDERS FROM ABROAD WILL BE PROMPTLY FILLED.

Carolina Life Insurance Company,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ASSETS OVER $1,000,000.

OFFICERS:

JEFFERSON DAVIS, President.

M. J. WICKS, 1st Vice President, J. T. PETIT, 2d Vice President,

Gen. W. M. BROWNE, Secretary.

Col. J. H. EDMONDSON, General Agent.

BRANCH OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.

OFFICERS—Gen. WADE HAMPTON, President; G. F. McCAY, Treasurer; D. C. ...

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE, and their SURRENDER VALUE computed and Published.

THIS SOLID SOUTHERN COMPANY is under the management of men who by character and position give the strongest guarantee of its safety and success. Its Capital thereby ... security. It makes its investments where capital commands the best rates ... money more plentiful in the South. Its business is conducted upon principles ... of its prominent features is the LOAN OF SURRENDER VALUES TO POLICY HOLDERS ... FUTURE PREMIUMS. It commends itself to the people of the South as a ... ing their support and patronage. Liberal terms offered for Soliciting Agents.

A. C. GARLINGTON, State Agent, 3 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

aug4—d1w

EXCURSION

Tickets, Atlanta to New York and Return, by Charleston, S. C., $45 00.

Good until October 15th, 1872.

aug4—d1w

CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

—AT THE—

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

aug5 d1m

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

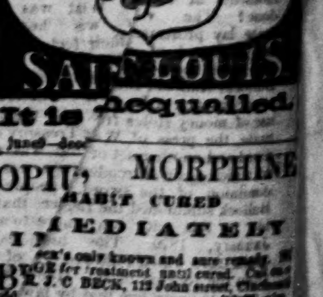
One Home and Lot and One Vacant Lot.

W. J. WARD'S property, on Rhodes street, between Hayne and Mangum streets, fronting J. T. Meador's residence, Taylor Hill. Sale Friday Afternoon, August 9th, 1872, at 6 o'clock, on the premises.

The house is new, nicely painted, and has 6 rooms with ... plastered rooms; one rear and two front verandahs, good kitchen, pantry, most excellent water, ... tastefully enclosed. The house fronts north, ... beautiful and very extended view of the city. Vacant Lot is the same size as the other, and is desirable. The location is in every way pleasant, in an excellent neighborhood, and only ... to the Mineral Spring. Neighbors—J. T. ... Croft, Wm. Griffin, Colonel Hulbert, ... and others. If you want a quiet, pleasant home handy to the Western and Atlantic ... Western Head Works, attend the sale. Terms cash. WALLACE & ...

aug4—d4t

For PURITY AND STRENGTH



It is unequalled.

june8—deod

OPIUM MORPHINE

HABIT CURED IMMEDIATELY

... only known and sure remedy. ... for treatment until cured. Call on ... Dr. J. C. BECK, 112 John street, Cincinnati.

july27—d1m

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,

(Successor to E. Thorn.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and refitted with new furniture. Give him a call and be ... to give entire satisfaction.

BOARD.

PERSONS who are desirous of obtaining BOARD AT WEST END, can be accommodated, by addressing P. O. Box 234.

aug6—2t

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1872.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Home Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio, Walker & Boyd State agents.

Deafness cured—H. Neeson, M. D.

Real Estate sale sale Saturday morning by T. C. Mayson.

See notice of William McNaught to the stockholders of the Georgia Petroleum Company.

Mayson sells fine Brahma chickens, and a full line of furniture to-morrow.

Monroe Female College opens on the 26th inst.

See extra inducements at Low, Douglas & Dallas's.

Canopies at Kendrick & Sons.

Go see the Brahma chickens at Maysons.

RETURNED.—Henry Banks, Jr., has returned after a protracted visit to the East.

TURTLE SOUP.—To-day at Tim Murphy's Restaurant on Marietta street.

EXCURSION TICKETS—Excursion tickets from Atlanta to New York and return, by Charleston, good until October 15th are sold now for $45.

STATE TAX.—The Governor has assessed as the State tax for the present fiscal year, four-tenths of one per cent. upon the value of taxable property.

HOP AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE.—Mr. Crittenden gives one of his delightful hops to-night to the guests of his hotel. A pleasant time may be expected.

THE Senator who "picks" his potatoes, and "digs" his corn, will accept the position of Commissioner of the Agricultural Department in case Greeley is elected.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.—The First Ward Democrats have a grand ratification meeting at the R. E. Lee Engine House to-morrow night. Prominent speakers have been invited.

PERSONAL.—Captain Langston, of the firm of Williams, Langston & Crane, who has been rusticating in White county for a month past, returned to the city on yesterday.

COMMITTED.—Justice Butt yesterday committed Howard Jones (colored) for stealing a lot of sweet oil, paragoric and catnip from Dr. R. J. Massey's drug store.

GRAND LODGE GEORGIA.—Messrs. W. G. Grambling, J. M. Grambling, H. Franklin and L. H. Clarke have gone to Columbus to represent Central Lodge in the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the State.

CAPT. HAMILTON.—The Chronicle and Sentinel, of Augusta, reports the death of Captain Hamilton, of McDuffie county. The principal keeper of the penitentiary reports Capt. H. living and doing well.

DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. H. Neeson is stopping at the Sasseen House, and proposes to treat diseases of the ear. He refers to many prominent men from whom he has received certificates. He makes no charge for examinations.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. The instruction is very practical at the Rensselear Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York. The Institute reopens on the 11th of September. For the Annual Register address Professor Drowne, Director.

RESIDENCE LOT.—Col. G. W. Adair sold a lot yesterday to Dr. A. P. Houston, at the junction of Butler with McDonough street, opposite the City Hall, 146 feet on McDonough, 143 feet on Butler, and 100 feet on back line, for $1,175.

REVIVAL.—The revival at the Baptist Church at Lithonia resulted in the addition of forty-three members. Thirty-two were baptised on last Sunday. The services were conducted by Rev. J. M. Stillwell, pastor, Rev. R. W. Fuller, Rev. Mr. Jewell and others.

STRAIGHT-OUT.—The rally of the "straight-outs" last night in the First Ward, we are informed, was attended by seven "straight-outs" from that ward, and one from some other ward, making eight in all. The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic.

DOUBLE-HEADED SNAKE.—Mr. J. F. Gammon killed a double-headed rattlesnake yesterday. It was six or seven inches long. Mr. G. killed the mother and twenty-two young ones near Archer's Mill, about one mile from West End.

BY reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Judge Dan Pittman is a candidate for re-election to the office of Ordinary of this county. Judge Pittman has given general satisfaction heretofore, and we would, without taking sides in the race, express the opinion that a fast horse will have to run if the Judge don't reach the home-stretch first.

THE WEATHER.—The following is the state of the thermometer, yesterday, as kept by H. C. Pope, Druggist: 8, A. M., 76; 10, A. M., 78; 12, M., 78; 2, P. M., 79; 4, P. M., 82; 6, P. M., 80. The following is the state of the thermometer as kept by Redwine & Fox, at the Live Drug Store: 7, A. M., 72; 9, A. M., 75; 11, A. M., 77; 1, P. M., 79; 3, P. M., 80½; 5, P. M., 81½.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.—William Rich & Co., in James' Bank Block, announce that they are going into the wholesale of notions and fancy goods exclusively, and offer their entire stock at their retail store at such prices as will ensure their speedy sale. Parties in want of staple and fancy dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., will do well to call and examine the stock of Messrs. Rich & Co.

A CURIOSITY.—Those of our citizens who have never seen a Banana plant can now have the opportunity with but little trouble. There is one growing in the front garden, corner of McDonough and Fair streets. The root was brought from Florida last May by T. W. Kennedy, Esq., and in less than three months it has grown to be six feet high and has leaves over three feet long. It will probably bear fruit next season.

CONTINUED.—A. D. Rockafellow had a preliminary hearing yesterday before Notary Public Hammond, on the charge of larceny after trust. After hearing the evidence of the prosecutrix, who testified that she did not say that Rockafellow stole the money, she and her counsel agreed to dismiss the case. Notary Public Hammond announced that he would not allow the case to be dismissed, and required the defendant to give a bond of $500 to appear. The case was continued.

The prosecution was represented by H. Clay Jones and the defendant by S. B. Spencer and T. W. J. Hill.

DEKALB COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The seventh annual celebration of the DeKalb County Sunday School Association takes place at Decatur on the 21st inst. The following is the programme:

Singing by all the schools, "Song of the Sabbath School Army."

Reading scriptures by Rev. D. Fraser, D. D.

Prayer by Rev. Barrow Davies.

Singing by Decatur Union School.

Reading Reports.

Singing by all the Schools—"Jesus Paid It All."

Annual Address by Rev. Henry Quigg.

Singing by all the Schools—"Whosoever Will."

Singing by Wesley Chapel School—"Beautiful River."

There are twenty-seven Sunday Schools in the Association. These will be called in alphabetical order, and allowed to sing or speak, at option.

Singing by all the Schools, Doxology.

The Association will meet on the 20th, the day previous, and elect officers.

SHEPHARD, BALDWIN CO.—Special attention is directed to the advertisement of the above firm, who have opened a wholesale liquor and tobacco house on Decatur street, opposite the Kimball House. They are offering to the trade liquors from two to fourteen years old. They deal in pure articles, and warrant all their goods to be as represented. We cordially commend them to our readers. They are sole agents for Colonel S. S. Clarke's Kentucky Bourbon whiskies, and sell at the same price he does to the trade. The Louisville Ledger of July 30th, under the caption of "Large Sale of Whisky," says:

"Our friend S. S. Clarke, one of our most enterprising Main street liquor dealers, shipped on the 15th inst., to Messrs. Shephard, Baldwin & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., sixty barrels of his justly celebrated old Kentucky Whisky, ranging in age from two to fourteen years. We are confident that a finer or better lot of the article was never shipped to any point South, and we are confident that it will tickle the palates of the most fastidious appetites in Atlanta."

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this sterling company. It was organized in 1868, and has already made rapid strides to a high rank among the foremost companies in the field. It will be found by the inspection of the Fire Chart of 1871, published by the Spectator, which includes nearly all the companies in the United States, that of one hundred and fifty companies it stands the nineteenth as to amount of its capital and assets, and the thirteenth as to amount of receipts for 1871.

The President, Hon. M. A. Daugherty, is a gentleman of recognized financial ability and commanding influence. He was selected by Ohio as one of the Presidential electors at the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore. He is a friend and supporter of that distinguished statesman and true and able friend of the South, Judge Thurman, United States Senator from Ohio, which fact should commend the company to the liberal patronage of the entire South, while it should be remembered that the great State of Ohio now contains about three millions of population and that its industrial and commercial interests are in a state of magnitude proportionate to its rank as one of the three great States of the Union. There is a tendency greatly increasing of reciprocity of interest between the West and the South, and we bespeak a welcome to this representative Western institution. We congratulate it upon securing the well known and reliable agents, Gen. W. S. Walker, otherwise known as Live Oak Walker, and Capt. I. S. Boyd, as State Agents for Georgia.

A POETICAL SENATOR.—Yesterday the Senate reporter of this journal received a letter bearing this address on the envelope:

> To the good looking (?) Reporter
> Of the Georgia Legislater,
> Who shouts so freely
> For old Horace Greeley.

On the inside was found a half sheet of letter paper containing the following:

> Dearest remember me!
> Tho' I in the Senate be!
> I do my best to keep strait,
> Tho' I come from District Eight!
> It's true I try a little tangle leg,
> For which I forgiveness beg.
> Yet I manage to keep right
> Whenever I the "tiger" fight.
> Please send my new suit on.
> Yours truly, ——————.

To which is appended this:

> On my desk has been found
> In letters quite bold and round,
> A most splendiferously fine poetical production,
> The result of some bully decoction.
> To the author and forget I say,
> Down your church relations please lay,
> And with spirits—full a keg—
> Some morning meet me, I beg.

Note by the Reporter:

> This is truly a Senatorial poet,
> Although his looks don't show it.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Regular Order of Business—Cases yet to be Decided.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

8 Chattahoochee	24	15 Northern	8
9 Macon	25	16 Augusta	20
10 Flint	16	17 Middle	1
11 Tallapoosa	10	18 Ocmulgee	13
12 Atlanta	21	19 Eastern	1
13 Rome	6	20 Brunswick	5
14 Cherokee	14		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *August 6*, 1872.

No. 9, Chattahoochee Circuit. D. H. Thunderburke, administrator vs. G. C. Gorham. Demurrer to bill, from Talbot. Argument concluded. Marion Bethune represented by W. A. Little for plaintiff in error. E. H. Worrill, contra.

No. 23, South Western Circuit. E. F. Spann vs. The State. Application for mandamus. Hawkins & Guerry, Phil. Cook, W. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. C. F. Crisp, Solicitor General, N. J. Hammond, Attorney General represented by L. E. Bleckley, for the State. Pending the argument of L. E. Bleckley, Esq., for the State the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

Local and Business Notices.

W. H. BROTHERTON is selling the cheapest goods ever offered in Atlanta. Brown Linen Drill for Pants, 16⅔c.; 4-4 Slate Linen, for Ladies' Suits and Gent's Coats, 20c.; White Satin Stripe Pique, 20c.; Buff Stripe Pique, 25c.; Stripe and Plaid Japanese, 12½c.; One-Button Kid Glove, 50c.; Two-Button Kid Glove, every pair guaranteed, $1 15. Glove-Fitting Corset, $1; 16-Bone French Woven Corset, 75c.; Solid Lawns in Pink, Purple and Brown, 15c. Buff Chambre 15c. Japanese Silk Patterns, $5. Japanese Silk, by the yard, 50c.; Bishop and Victoria Lawns, 20c. Figured and Striped Linen Lawns, 25c. Parasols, 35c. Ribbons 35c. per bolt. Mosquito Nets, 85c. 3 balls Knitting Cotton, 25c. Gent's Calf Boots, $3. Magnolia, New Port and Saratoga Slippers for Ladies, $2 50. The largest and cheapest stock of Shoes in the city.

aug6-dtf

FIFTY pieces white organdie sabin stripe, worth sixty cents to be sold at 30 cents at aug 7-d1t LOW, DOUGLASS & DALLAS.

KENDRICK & SONS.—The best and most ornamental mosquito canopies are to be found at Kendrick's Carpet Store, 13 Ala., street. aug. 7-dtf.

KENDRICK & SONS.—The Oriental and Umbrella mosquito Canopy frames are at Kendrick's Carpet Store, 13 Alabama street. aug 7-dtf.

SELLING OFF!

Cassimere Suits,
Flannel Suits,
Cheviot Suits,
White Duck Suits,
Brown Linen Suits,
Alpaca Coats,
Light Cassimere Pants,
Boys' and Youth's Suits,
At greatly reduced prices.

EISEMAN & BRO.,
aug6-tf 55 Whitehall street.

LADIES, PUT UP YOUR OWN JELLY.—Go to Ripley's, Whitehall street, buy Patent Jelly Tumblers at $1 00 per dozen, Fruit Jars at $3 50 to $3 50 per dozen, or any thing else cheap. aug6-tf

PEASE AND HIS WIFE have made great efforts to have a grand display of fruits today, and we hope that every family in the city will give us a call. aug3—dtf

ICE CREAM.—R. G. Thompson is prepared, from this date, to supply families, parties and picnics, with Ice Cream, in any quantity, at reasonable prices. apr17-wed & sun-tf

ATLANTA MINERAL SPRING CURES.—*Mr. Sanders:* I had been suffering for five years with a very severe case of Dyspepsia. I commenced using the water of the Atlanta Mineral Springs—felt the beneficial effects of the water, and was entirely cured after its use twice a day for two months. I hereby recommend it to all afflicted as I was.

Yours, etc., JAS. STEWART,
Coweta County, Georgia.

Mr. Sanders: From long illness I was reduced to a skeleton—was generally debilitated—had no appetite, etc. I commenced using the Atlanta Mineral Spring water, and in less than a week commenced to improve; my appetite became better than ever; could eat and digest any kind of food, and soon gained flesh at the rate of three-fourths of a pound daily. J. M. MOORE, M. D.,
Houston County, Georgia.

Mr. Sanders: I can and do cordially recommend the Atlanta Mineral Spring water for the cure of Rheumatism. It is well to use it in bathing as well as drinking. I had had the disease for years and suffered excrutiatingly, and was entirely cured by this water, while every other remedy, that I had used, failed to do me any permanent good.

Yours truly, J. M. MCCARTHY.
Columbia, South Carolina.

july27-tf

PEASE AND HIS WIFE always strive to make money by the amount of business, not by exhoribant profits. aug3—dtf

PEASE AND HIS WIFE will have in to-day, 800 fine melons; 100 bushels of peaches; 300 pounds of grapes. Dinners for 50 cents. aug3—dtf

PEASE AND HIS WIFE can supply the whole city with choice clear seed peaches. Also, fine grapes at 12½ cents per pound. aug3—dtf

DON'T fail, before buying your Furniture, to examine the large assortment at the "Emporium," corner Peachtree and Marietta streets. LIBERAL TERMS. July7d1m

PEASE AND HIS WIFE still keep up their grand display of fine fruits. Dinners for 50 cents. aug3—dtf

ICE CREAM, by the gallon or plate. Families and parties supplied. LEWIS COOK,
may8—dtf Collier Building.

Shepard, Baldwin & Co.,

No. 11 Decatur Street,

Opposite Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

We have formed a Partnership for carrying on a

WHOLESALE

Liquor and Tobacco Trade

IN ATLANTA.

In conducting our business, our motto shall be "Truth," and shall, as far as in us lies, practice it with all men.

Within certain territory, we are exclusive Agents for the following Houses:

COL. S. S. CLARKE, Louisville, Ky., Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Bourbon Whiskies.

ZEIGLER'S celebrated Maryland Rye.

RICHIE'S Naha Valley California Wines.

L. L. ARMSTEAD'S Chewing Tobacco, Lynchburg, Virginia.

We feel sure the goods we offer have never been surpassed, if equaled

In Purity for Family Use And Medicinal Purposes,

by any ever offered in Atlanta. We invite any test—any scrutiny or analysis of our stock.

COL. CLARKE, of Louisville, has given us the agency for the sale of Georgia, for his celebrated Bourbons. His reputation as a correct dealer in Whiskies that are PERFECTLY PURE, is most fully established by a business experience of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS; and we are determined that his reputation shall not suffer in our hands.

We have liquors from his house

From Two to Fourteen Years Old,

which we guaranty.

We invite all to call and examine for themselves. We guaranty every thing to be exactly as we represent it. No one shall be deceived in the quality of our goods.

Shepard, Baldwin & Co. will sell all of Col. S. S. Clarke's Kentucky Bourbon Whiskies at the same prices that he has been furnishing the trade. aug6-dtf

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, July 25, 1872.

Pursuant to section 1 of the Tax Act, approved January 19, 1872, which authorizes the Governor, with the assistance of the Comptroller General, to assess and levy such a per centage on the taxable property as will produce, in the estimation of the Governor, the sum of $500,000, exclusive of specific taxes, and, after approximating, as nearly as practicable, the amount in value of all taxable property in the State, as exhibited in the Tax Digests, it is

ORDERED, That four-tenths of one per cent, be assessed and collected upon the amount of the value of taxable property returned by or assessed against each tax payer, and upon the value of all property in the State subject to taxation *ad valorem*.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.

MADISON BELL, Comptroller General.
aug6—d30d

To the Merchants of Atlanta!

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.
july21—deodtf

ROANOKE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution, located at Salem, Va., will open its next session with a full Corps of Professors, on the 4TH of SEPTEMBER.

ENTIRE EXPENSE FOR A TEN MONTHS' SESSION:

By Boarding in Private Families	$180 00
" " College and Boarding House	200 00
" " Clubs	150 00

aug3-deod1m D. F. BITTLE, President.

POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS.

Now select the Music Books needed during the next Autumn, and agreeably occupy your Summer Leisure in examining, playing and singing from them.

THE STANDARD! Price $1 50; $13 50 per doz. Destined to be the Banner Church Music Book of the season! Singers, leaders, teachers! "Rally round" the banner!

SPARKLING RUBIES! Price 35 cents. For Sabbath Schools. None better.

THE PILGRIM'S HARP! Price 60 cents. For Vestries and Prayer Meetings. Unexcelled.

Take with you, for entertainment at Summer Resorts,

THE MUSICAL TREASURE. 225 pages of new and popular Songs and Piano-forte pieces, or

SHOWER OF PEARLS. Full of the best Vocal Duets. Or,

OPERATIC PEARLS. Full of the best Opera Songs. Or,

PIANIST'S ALBUM. Full of the best Piano Pieces. Or,

PIANO-FORTE GEMS. Full of the best Piano Pieces.

Each of the above five books costs $2 50 in boards, or $3 00 in cloth. Has more than 200 large pages full of popular music, and either book is a most entertaining companion to a lover of music.

Specimens of the STANDARD sent, for the present, post paid, for $1 25, and of the other books for the retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
July31— apr13—(Wed&Sat&wly

MANSFIELD & BAIRD,

WEST END JEWELERS,

1416 Chestnut Street,

Philadelphia.

WOULD call the attention of parties visiting Philadelphia to their large assortment of

Diamonds and fine Gold Jewelry

OF RICH DESIGNS.

Bridal Outfits in SOLID SILVER WARE, Etc.

which we are offering at prices to suit the times. Also,

Fine Watches

of every make for presentation, etc.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders received by mail. july8—d6m—wednesdays

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 2 Wall Street, Kimball House,

ATLANTA, GA.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to receive money on deposit from Courts, Corporations, Capitalists, Public Institutions, business men, executors, administrators, treasurers, agents, persons unaccustomed to business and others, payable on demand, and allow such interest as may be agreed on.

W. L. GORDON, President.
J. H. WILLIS, Cashier.
(ED. HOLLAND, Teller.)
july3—d6m

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my wife, Hazel H. Edwards, has my consent to become a public or free trader, or feme sole.
june25—d1awiw HIRAM EDWARDS.

ATLANTA DEPARTMENT

Southern Life Insurance COMPANY,

ATLANTA .... GEORGIA.

AT AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and Directors of this Department, held in this city on the 21st instant, the following Directors, Officers and Committees, were unanimously elected for ensuing year.

DIRECTORS:

J. B. Gordon,	A. H. Colquitt,
A. Austell,	H. V. M. Miller,
E. W. Holland,	R. B. Walker,
Ben May,	J. S. Hamilton,
D. E. Butler,	Wm. Johnston,
W. A. Caldwell,	S. Y. Tupper,
Jno. B. Moore,	Jos. A. Lawton,
D. R. Murchison,	J. G. Bailie,

Wade Hampton.

OFFICERS:

J. B. GORDON .... President
A. H. COLQUITT .... Vice-President
W. C. MORRIS .... Secretary
J. A. MORRIS .... Assistant Secretary
H. V. M. MILLER .... Medical Director

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

A. Austell, D. E. Butler,
A. H. Colquitt, H. V. M. Miller,
J. B. Gordon.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

A. AUSTELL, E. W. HOLLAND.

MEDICAL BOARD:

Dr. J. M. JOHNSON, Dr. H. V. M. MILLER

INSURE IN THE

Southern Life Insurance COMPANY,

Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga.

Assets, (nearly) $1,500,000 00.

Has the largest business of any Company operating in the same territory.

Gross Insurance (about) $16,000,000

"The most flourishing Life institution in the South."
july13-deun-wed-frim&wim

Just Received,

100,000 FEET

CHOICE Southwestern Dry Plank, one to one and one-half inch. We have arrangements to keep at all times supplied with the above desirable lumber. Choice buyers are invited to call and examine the same.

june 3-dtf MERRIAM, JONES & CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. PARKINS & ALLEN,

"Architects,"

HAVE removed their Office to the second floor of the "New Republic Block," opposite the Kimball House, corner of Decatur and Pryor Streets. Entrance on Pryor Street.

Having now increased our facilities, and fitted up an elegant suit of

ROOMS & PICTURE GALLERY

we are prepared to furnish Plans, Designs, Specifications and Detail Drawings, for all kinds of Buildings on short notice and in a satisfactory manner.
july7—d1m

A Rare Opportunity.

ONE Thousand Dollars Cash will secure a very nice House. Become your own landlords and save rent. Three new substantially built and well finished houses of seven rooms each in good central neighborhood near Peachtree street, will be sold low and on long credit, viz: One-third cash, balance in one and two years. For particulars apply to

T. G. ESWALD,
june9—june11—dtf 109 West Mitchell Street.

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain Route,

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P. M., making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at .... 9 30 A M

and making close connections with trains of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at

Meridian	4 45 P M
Jackson	12 00 night
Vicksburg	5 35 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	5 [illegible] A M
Mobile	7 20 P M
New Orleans	7 30 A M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 30 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 20 A M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Selma, Ala.

R. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.

BEAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
june5—dtf No. 4 Kimball House.

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

TERRA COTTA WORKS,

—SUCH AS—

Window Caps,

Enrichments for Cornice, such as

BRACKETS, MEDALLION,

and everything in the Architectural line. Also,

CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES,

Flower Pots, Statuary, Etc., Etc.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, Interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may21—dly PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

I AM SELLING GEORGIA MADE STOVES!

They are made of Scotch Pig and Shelby Iron. I have all my Iron selected by a careful experienced man. I MANUFACTURE THE

KU-KLUX, SENTINEL, STONEWALL AND ATLANTA.

They have all been tested and have given satisfaction wherever used. I also have a heavy stock of other Stoves that I will sell

Low for Cash,

to make room for my own make of Stoves. I will still sell the celebrated CHARTER OAK STOVES in connection with my own make.

I also have a large stock of

MANUFACTURED TIN,

to which I desire to call the attention of merchants.

Any one desirous of purchasing COPPER STILLS would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I Guarantee all my Stoves to stand the Fire and not to Break in Heating.

Plates for Stoves duplicated on short notice. Gas Fitting and Plumbing done to order.

L. B. LANGFORD,
march17—d&wtf 81 Whitehall Street.

OFFICE

Great Southern Freight Line,

CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 20, 1872.

PATRONS OF GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE, via CHARLESTON, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that they will have the benefit of the lowest rates published and in operation by any competing route.

J. M. SELKIRK,
july26—d1m Superintendent Great Southern Freight Line.

E. HOWARD & CO.'S

KEY AND STEM WINDING

WATCHES

E. B. FLOYD,

Successor to Sharp & Floyd,

Southern Agent.

This is beyond a shadow of doubt the finest and most reliable Railroad time keeper that has ever been made. Our arrangements are such that we can supply them on better terms than any house in the South—keeping at all times a large supply in Gold and Silver cases, and giving E. Howard & Co.'s own, as well as our guarantee, for long time, with each Watch sold. Our House is Headquarters in the South for these Watches. All parties who purchases from us can rely upon getting a genuine Howard Watch, and an accurate timepiece.

E. B. FLOYD,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler, Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—All parties at a distance who Order the Howard Watch from us please say which paper they saw our Advertisement in.
may24—d3m

W. L. WADSWORTH. CHAS. WYNN, N. Y.

W. L. WADSWORTH & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware.

Also, a Large Stock of Stoves and House Furnishing Goods,
aug25—d1y OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

REMOVAL.

O'CONNOR & ROBINSON will remove their WHOLESALE MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, on August 1st, to the Lochrane Building, opposite the H. I. Kimball House, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers, and will be prepared, by the 1st of September, to show them a full and complete stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, etc., etc. In fact, all goods appertaining to the Millinery business. An experience of twenty years in the business we feel warranted in ensuring you prices as low and styles as perfect as any house in the country. Would also return thanks to our friends and customers for their very liberal patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. We have also removed our Millinery Retail establishment to the frame Store House in front of P. O'Connor's residence, opposite the Post Office, where bargains can be had at retail. Call and see us.
july27—d1m O'CONNOR & ROBINSON.

ACCOMMODATION

AT BRISTOL—GOODSON,

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE,

FOR a few families who may be seeking a cooler atmosphere among the mountains during the summer months, by Mrs. Whitten, on reasonable terms. Parties desiring board will apply at once by letter. References exchanged.
june26—d3m MRS. C. WHITTEN.

SEASON, 1872.

MONTVALE

SPRINGS,

Blount County, East Tennessee.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT

For the invalid and pleasure-seeker,

Will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors

May 15th, 1872.

THE most beneficial results attending the use of these waters, in functional derangements of the LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, and SKIN, and the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, attest the

MEDICAL PROPERTIES

Of the Waters.

SITUATED AT THE BASE OF THE

CHILHOWEE MOUNTAINS,

It presents the strongest attractions both to the

INVALID AND THE PLEASURE-SEEKER.

No less on account of its pure invigorating atmosphere and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, than of the

RESTORATIVE POWERS OF ITS WATERS.

Such provision has been made for the

Comfort of Visitors,

That the Proprietor confidently promises

Satisfaction to his Guests.

DAILY STAGES,

WITH MAIL AND PASSENGERS,

Run between Maryville, the terminus of the Railroad from Knoxville, and the Springs; distance nine miles over good roads.

Tickets to the Springs and return, can be obtained at all prominent points. Board per month for May and June, $45 00; for July, August and September, $60 00; for three months $150 00.

Address for descriptive Pamphlets, etc.,
JOS. L. KING, Proprietor,
Montvale Springs.

Refers to Dr. J. P. Logan, Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D., Hon. John H. James, Mayor, R. J. Lowry, Esq., Cox & Hill, Maj. Jas. Williams, Colonel L. P. Grant.
june11—dtf

O. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing, Roofing Materials, Etc.,

THE only reliable Composition Roofing in use; has been tested on over three hundred roofs in Atlanta and vicinity. Always on hand a constant supply of

Dry or Tarred Sheathing Felt,

in any quantity. One, two and three ply Felt, Roofing Cement, Calking, Pitch, Paraffine, and Black Varnish for tin roofs and iron foundries use, etc. Coal Tar, Dead Oils, Naptha and

Concrete Paving.

All Orders promptly filled.

Office and Factory, on Elliott street in rear of Gas Works. july6—d1m

THE Board of Trustees of the Miller Agricultural Foundation in the University of Virginia will proceed, on the 18th of September next, to nominate a "Professor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture, including Natural History" to be elected by the Board of Visitors. The emoluments of the Professorship will be a salary of $2,000, house rent free, and the tuition fees of the school to the amount of $1,000, should they reach that sum. Candidates for the post should send their applications and testimonials to Chas. S. Venable, Chairman of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. R. T. W. Duke, Sec'y of the Miller Board of Trustees. july26—d1awtw

The Baltimore Convention

Has nothing to do with our

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COME AND BUY!

WATCHES,

Jewelry, Clocks,

Silver and Silver Plated Ware,

LOWER THAN EVER

OFFERED IN ATLANTA.

Fine French Clocks Worth $150 for $100, $100 for $75, $75 for $50, $50 for $35.

If you have a doubt, come and be convinced.

Our business partnership expires on the 9th of August, and we desire

TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK

as near as possible before that date.

N. B.—Persons indebted to the firm will do us a favor and save us and themselves the annoyance of dunning and being dunned, by calling and settling.

LAWSHE & HAYNES,
39 Whitehall Street,
july7—d1m Atlanta, Ga.

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG,

Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Hollow-ware and Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron and Tinner's finding. Practical STEAM, GAS FITTERS and PLUMBERS. Large variety of PUMPS—RAMS, STEAM, GAS FITTING and PLUMBING MATERIAL on hand.

28 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
july25—dtf

M. N. ROGERS. W. B. GRUBBS

M. N. ROGERS & CO.,

(Successors to Rogers, Morgan & Grubbs.)

Manufacturers and Jobbers,

—OF—

Men's, Boy's and Youths' CLOTHING,

444 and 446 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS are invited to inspect our stock. Our TRADE is confined to the COTTON STATES, our Goods are especially adapted to the wants of the Southern people.

MR. W. T. BURGE, late Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., is connected with us, will be glad to see his former patrons and friends.

Orders solicited. We give those who favor us with their orders the right to return goods not satisfactory at our expense. july14—d6m

Found at Last.

THE cheapest place in the city to buy your Groceries is No. 84 Decatur street, where you will always find what you want, thigh prices and credit excepted.) Come and see for yourself, and bring your POCKET BOOK with you, and I assure you that you will be well paid for your exertion. I will deliver all goods in the city FREE, but positively will not credit any one.
May 1, 1872. W. C. HUGHES.
april1—d6m

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.

HENRY B. HYDE, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice Presidents.

Purely Mutual—Dividends Annual

NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL.

Cash Assets, $18,000,000. Annual Income, $8,000,000.

NEW BUSINESS IN 1869, 1870 AND 1871,

Larger than that of any other Company in the World!

NEW BUSINESS IN 1872:

One Million Dollars a Month

More than for same period last year.

Its assets are invested in the most solid securities—

Real Estate in New York	$ 2,250,000	Cash in Bank	1,500,000
Mortgages on Real Estate	10,000,000	United States Bonds	1,500,000

On all which your Policy is a Mortgage!!

The Dividends for 1872, will be nearly $1,500,000.

E. PLATT, General Agent,
july8—d6m NO. 1 KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

GREELEY AND GRANT

Are dividing the Radical party, and a good deal is said about the

KU-KLUX BILL,

—BUT—

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

FORSYTH STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

ARE FOLLOWING THE GOOD OLD

Democratic Plan

Of doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, by building up

SOUTHERN TRADE,

And are now offering to the Merchants and Planters,

4,000 bags Yellow Corn,	100 barrels Rye Flour,
2,500 bags Mixed Corn,	Bacon, Lard, S. C. Hams,
2,500 bags Choice White Corn,	50 barrels Whisky,
4,000 bushels Choice Oats,	20 barrels Pure Apple Vinegar,
200 bales Western Hay,	250 bags Virginia Salt,
500 barrels Flour—assorted brands,	250 boxes Starch—best brands,

100 barrels Hydraulic Cement.

ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

"THE HOWARD LIME,"

Which is acknowledged to be the very best that is made in the State, and will supply Contractors and Dealers at LOWEST PRICES.

Country Produce,

Butter, Eggs, Feathers, Fruits, etc.

Fresh Corn Meal Received Daily.

We are prepared to handle 20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, and invite Consignments, which shall have our best attention.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,
General Commission Merchants.
Atlanta, Georgia, June 9, 1872.—d6m

The Great Southern Freight and

PASSENGER ROUTE to and from NEW YORK,

VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

ONE of the following first-class, Side-Wheel Steamships will sail from Savannah and New York, during the summer, every

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

And during the Fall, Winter and Spring months every

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, viz;

Leo, Virgo, General Barnes, Herman Livingston, Rapidan, San Salvador, San Jacinto, and Magnolia.

These Steamships are Superior to any vessels on the SOUTHERN COAST are fitted up with large and airy STATEROOMS. The Stewart's Department supplied with every reasonable luxury the New York and Savannah markets afford, are complete in all their Appointments, and offer greater inducements to Travelers in the way of SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY than any vessels afloat, particularly for Ladies and Families.

Fare from Atlanta to New York $37 50, which includes MEALS and STATEROOMS on board the Steamers, and Omnibus and Baggage transfer at Savannah.

CHILDREN under 3 years of age FREE. SUPERIOR SLEEPING CARS with double berths on all night Trains.

The very recent CLOSE connection at SAVANNAH enables this Route to transport Through Freight to Atlanta and other points in shorter time from New York, and at as LOW RATES as any Competing Route.

For Passage Tickets and other information, apply to J. H. Porter at Union Ticket office, Union Car Shed Building, Atlanta.

Observe the difference in Fare in favor of this Route over any all rail route, and time.

Atlanta to Savannah 15 hours, Savannah to New York 60 hours.

Through Tickets by any all rail route	$ 36 00	Through by Savannah steamship route	$37 50
Three nights Sleeping Car	6 00	One night Sleeping Car	2 00
Nine meals on the way	9 00	One meal on the way to Savannah	1 00—$39 50
	$51 00	Difference in favor of Savannah Route for each passenger	$20 50

Passengers in clubs will NOTE this DIFFERENCE, which is much cheaper than any Excursion Tickets.
july9—d3m GEO. A. McCLESKY, Gen'l Traveling Agent, Atlanta.

TURNIP SEED,

Fresh and Genuine from best Eastern Growers.

A FULL STOCK,

NOW in store and to arrive, of Ruta Baga, white and yellow; Purple Top, strap leaf, Globe, Flat Dutch, Globe, Flat Dutch, Cow Horn, and all other improved standard varieties, and selling at very lowest Cash Prices.

Now is the time to buy you supply—you will soon have to sow.

The Fruit Season is also at hand, and those expecting to enjoy and save their fruit should be supplied with

Peach and Apple Parers, Cider Mills and Wine Presses.

I have on hand, 200 Celebrated Lighting PEACH PARERS, 100 Celebrated Lightning APPLE PARERS.

Also, Two Cases of the combined Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer.

20 Hutchenson's Single Cider Mills and Presses, and a sufficient supply of Double Mills, for those who wish to make cider on a large scale.

Descriptive price lists sent on application.

J. BEN WILSON,
(Successor to Echols and Wilson,
july4—d12m Broad street, by the Bridge, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

RE-ORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND!

AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,

—AND THE—

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is first-class

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all main terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 2:37 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel,

and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of that line.

Passengers going via Bay Line should leave Atlanta on Morning Trains. The Dalton route—all rail—has two nights rail travel, so has their Bay Line route, while we have only one.

THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all principal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all desirable information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

T. LYONS, Agent; M. J. O'CONNOR, Traveling Agent, Augusta; A. C. LADD, Agent, Atlanta; BEN ROCK, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama.

A. POPE,
june14—dtf General Passenger Agent.

The Daily Constitution.

Georgia News.

A company called the McIntosh Dragoons has been organized in Darien, Captain A. G. Wylly.—*Seaport Appeal.*

The crops in Henry and Fayette counties as good as we ever saw them. The cotton, corn, potatoes and peas are just as good as the land will make them.—*Clayton Times.*

Runaway match—Mr. Dan Caraghi and Miss Moseley were married August 3d at a place in Russell county, eight miles from Columbus.—*Columbus Sun.*

Savannah is to have a new concert hall. Two negroes jindulge in a street fight in Savannah and one gets bayoneted by his adversary.—*Savannah News.*

That the State Road lease will be sustained we do not allow ourselves to question. The voice of the people from all parts of the State is one strong, loud appeal to our honorable Legislature to sustain it.—*Macon Enterprise.*

New cotton begins to arrive in Savannah rapidly, and if kept up we may expect an early season. From the tax digest of Chatham county we find that the aggregate value of city property is $13,932,630. Mr. P. D. Woolhopter, of Savannah, died suddenly on the 31 inst.—*Savannah Advertiser.*

M. R. Rogers, C. R. Barker, E. C. Gramins, B. Loventhal, H. C. Taylor, D. B. Woodruff, T. J. Simmons, S. Setley, P. Koch, J. H. Otto, S. Paul Guerradle, C. Stroberg and G. L. Cherry, have been selected to represent the Macon Lodges in the Grand Assembly of I. O. O. F., which meets in Columbus on to day.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

At an election of the Trustees of the State University, at Athens, His Excellency Governor Smith and Hon. Hoper Hull, of Augusta, were elected to fill the vacancies on the Board of Trustees, occasioned by the resignations of Gen. Henry R. Jackson and J. Dawson Walker, Esq.

A bell has been ordered for the Presbyterian Church in Sparta. Sparta's churches have not had a bell since her patriotic people contributed for making cannon during the war. Some refreshing showers have fallen in some portions of Hancock during the past week, but other sections have had none and the crops are suffering very much.—*Southern Times and Planter.*

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad at Opeliks on the 3d of August the following officers were elected: W. L. Salisbury, President; R. H. Nesbitt, Secretary and Treasurer; T. E. Blanchard, J. A. Cody, J. J. Smith, R. O. Jeter, —— Spratling, A. D. Sturdevant, R. A. Lancaster and John McAuncray, Directors. Samuel G. Jones, as opposition candidate for President, received about 2,700 votes. It is understood that Major W. S. Green, late of the Atlanta Air-Line, will be made Chief Engineer and Superintendent.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

The State Road Lease—The Augusta Constitutionalist and Gen. Toombs.

Editors Daily Sun: I am surprised at the course of James Gardner, the editor of the Augusta Constitutionalist. He walks in vigorously, in defense of the lease and the lessees. He complains bitterly against Gen. Toombs, because that eminent lawyer has been engaged in opposing it, and because he charges what nine-tenths of the people of Georgia believe to be true—that there was fraud in Bullock's award of the lease contract.

The Constitutionalist alleges that General Toombs is "a paid counselor," and that he has received a fee of $2,500 for this service, that he is trying to "rescue the road from the present lessees, in order to give Blodgett another chance at it," that he is the "prime mover and leader of all the clamor and abuse; and last for him and the envenomed antipathy to a few of the lessees, the whole investigation might have been conducted in the public press and before the Legislature, in a business-like, calm and temperate manner" likes to him as the "retained counsel for Blodgett and Seago," who had been allowed to appear before the committee "in the attitude of a prosecuting officer," and "possibly to attempt to brow-beat the witnesses."

To what depths has the formerly chivalrous Gardner fallen, that he should be guilty of language so exceedingly reprehensible? What interests has he in the State Road lease, that he should become such an extreme partisan, manifest such a rabid vindictiveness, and indulge in such vituperative, bitter and uncalled for language towards Gen. Toombs—so uncharacteristic of the James Gardner of former days? True, I have heard that he receives money regularly from the State Road. Whether this be true or not, I cannot say; neither do I say that there is any impropriety in his thus receiving money. The course of his paper on this subject is very strong, presumptive evidence that he has an interest in this matter different from what public journalists are commonly supposed to have in questions of public policy. He ought, at least, to be very careful about finding fault with General Toombs for being a paid counsel for a party of gentlemen who allege that they *have been wronged.*

Does Mr. Gardner desire him to perform such service as this for nothing? Is there any more or greater objection to General Toombs being a paid counselor—well known as such to all the world—than for the Constitutionalist to be paid to advocate and defend the present lease without that fact being known? I do not *know* that such is the fact, but it is quite unreasonable to suppose otherwise. He has a right to do so for pay, and I make no complaint of that, if there be nothing reprehensible connected with it, but under such circumstances, he should be the last man to complain of General Toombs being paid for his legal services.

But it is particularly reprehensible in him to speak of Gen. Toombs as being "the counsel of Blodgett," and as desiring "to rescue the road from the present lessees, in order to give Blodgett another chance at it." Mr. Gardner knows that Gen. Toombs is not employed by Blodgett, and that he does not desire to give Blodgett "another chance" at the Road; and, further, that if the Collier-Wyly-S. B. Hoyt J. R. Wallace-Inman, Swan & Co.-Seago-Dobbins Company, should have the lease awarded to them, Blodgett will have no "chance at it," and, further, that if it had been awarded to this Company by Bullock at first, Blodgett would have had no "chance at it."

Perhaps it is saying too much to allege that Mr. Gardner *knows* all this, and I will qualify the remark by saying that I do not see how any impartial man can conclude that General Toombs is the "counsel of Blodgett," or that he desires Blodgett to have "another chance at it," or that it is possible for him ever, under any circumstances, to have another chance at it.

Such insinuations exhibit desperation which could only be instigated by *interested motives* and a spirit of unfairness on the part of the editor of the Constitutionalist that he is detected. So it looks to

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

"THE FARMERS' CHOICE"

FERTILIZER.

Containing the elements of plant food in the most natural proportions.

It is perfectly deodorized, quick in action, permanent in effect and unsurpassed in mechanical condition.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. Stockell & Co., Nashville, Tenn

FOR SALE BY

ANDERSON & WELLS

No. 20 Alabama Street,

ATLANTA.... ....GEORGIA.

feb23—dtf

LUMBER!

MERRIAM, JONES & CO.,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large stock of Dry and Green Pine Lumber, of all the varieties appertaining to the trade, together with

White Pine Doors,

WINDOWS AND BLINDS.

To all of which they would respectfully call the attention of Builders and others.

Prices as low as the market will admit.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Yard and office next door to Wrightsman's Planing, Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. apr14—dtf

Gentle Notices.

TIME and enlightened experience have shown that certain substances formerly used and relied on to medical practice are unnecessary and dangerous; yet some of these substances have found their way into medical compounds. Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, however, contain nothing injurious, being composed exclusively of vegetable substances from California. For all disorders of the liver, kidneys, bladder, skin, and digestive organs, and for purifying the blood, they are the most wonderful remedy known.

july16-d4w

BLODGETT'S HAIR DYE—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct2—dly New York.

TEETH IN RUINS are a sure drawback on personal appearance and personal comfort. Therefore, keep them in good repair with that established antidote for all the diseases that assail them, fragrant SOZODONT.

aug6-deod&w1t

TRIUMPHANT FOR TWENTY YEARS.—More than twenty years ago the Mustang Liniment made its debut in the West. Its cures of the various external diseases of horses and cattle, astonished the planters and farmers of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a demand for it sprung up which necessitated its manufacture on an extensive scale. Soon the discovery was made that it was a grand specific for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, earache, toothache, and other external ailments of mankind. When it was tried as a healing, pain-killing application, in cases of outward injury, such as cuts, bruises, burns, spasms, etc., and was found equally serviceable. The fame of the new remedy for some of the most painful ills that afflict mankind and the lower animals, spread rapidly, and Mustang Liniment soon took rank in every State and Territory of the Union as a standard cure.

aug6-deod1w&w1t.

We clip the following from the Troy (N. Y.) Whig:

Some three months since Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., commenced advertising in the Whig, an article called "Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. We believed at that time it was one of the many catch-penny arrangements to swindle people out of their money, but during the past few weeks have become convinced to the contrary. We know of several prominent citizens who have suffered from that loathsome disease "Catarrh," and they pronounce Dr. Sage's Remedy no humbug, and in several instances have been entirely cured. We desire to give Dr. Pierce the benefit of the same.

aug6-deod1w&w1t.

WHAT WE NEED WHEN DEBILITATED. Appetite and digestion languish at this season. At the very time when the body most needs renovation and support, the stomach its commissariat department, is apt to prove delinquent. Under such circumstances the necessity for a wholesome stimulant, tonic and corrective is self-evident, and consequently the demand for that peerless combination of the three required elements, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is never more urgent than at midsummer.

It is true that a few medical bigots—fossils "left over" from the dark ages—recommend violent purgation and water gruel as a cure for indigestion and its accompanying ills; but they are exploded proselytes. The majority of the community are sane, and all sane people are aware that a pure and powerful vegetable tonic with alterative properties, like Hostetter's Bitters, is the only cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and the "consequential damages" they inflict.

The human intellect, unless hopelessly diseased or egregiously bumbugged, declines to nourish the weakened human stomach with fierce cathartics that, rushing like an avalanche through the intestines, threaten to take the inner membrane with them. To use a significant catch-phrase the knock-down-and-drag-out methods of treatment are "played out."

It is clearly understood that a medicated stimulant is essential to the renovation of an exhausted frame and that you cannot strengthen man or woman by dosing them with prostrating preparations. That is an axiom of common sense, and common sense approves of Hostetter's Bitters as the best article extant for invigorating, regulating and purifying the system and defending it against poison in the air we breathe, or the water we drink. aug6-deod1w&w1t.

Special and Important!!

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE by Mrs. L. B. Davis, corner Forsyth and Peachtree streets.

GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and ladies, at hotels, who wish PRIVATE BOARD IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, with cosy rooms, elegantly furnished, with excellent fare, or Transient Board, would do well to call on

L. B. DAVIS, General Agent,

No. 17 Whitehall street,

Or at his residence, corner Forsyth and Peachtree Streets. june13—d6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF R. P. TATUM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They are succeeded in business by J. K. TATUM & CO. We bespeak for him liberal patronage.

R. P. TATUM,
J. W. CRAIG.

July 26th, 1873.
july27—dtf

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

American Side,

FULTON, Proprietor,

NIAGARA FALLS.

THE Largest and most pleasantly situated Hotel at Niagara, and nearest to the Falls. This and no other House

ROOMS LARGE AND WELL VENTILATED.

Spacious Parlors and Magnificent Lawn and Croquet Ground attached.

Accommodations for 600 Guests.

Parties can be furnished at all times with Rooms low down, single or in suits, as may be desired.

All Modern Improvements in the Building.

Everything strictly first-class and terms reasonable.

Every attention guaranteed.

OMNIBUSSES AND PORTERS AT ALL TRAINS.

Railroad, Steamboat and Telegraph Offices in the Hotel. june29—dtf

P. LEE, A. W. BIGELOW.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

Griffin, Georgia.

LEB & HIGHTOWER, Proprietors

PERSONS visiting the Indian Springs, during the summer, will find it to their interest to call on us, in the way of the most pleasant route.

BETTER TURNOUTS.

Careful Drivers and Quicker Time. We are prepared to furnish anything in the Livery line, at the shortest notice and reasonable terms.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP

is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary soap, but if you will use no other. Grocers have it.

Atlanta Jobbers Wholesale Agents

may16—d3m

A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT FOR SALE.

THAT LOT AND RESIDENCE recently occupied by Hon. Jared I. Whittaker, on the corner of [illegible] owned by the undersigned.

The Residence contains six rooms, conveniently arranged with ample closets. On the lot are three rooms for servants' house, store room, etc., and a convenient stable for one horse and cow. The lot measures 114 feet on Washington, and 210 feet on Peachtree, to [illegible].

In point of elevation, beauty of surroundings, good neighborhood, society, and proximity to the business portions of the city, it is, by [illegible], superior to any residence locality now offered for sale in this city.

L. P. GRANT,
Office, Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
may26—dtf Railroad Block.

ALWAYS THE FIRST!

FROM the fact that J. COHEN, Whitehall street, James' Block, is Agent and Selling for four of the PRINCIPAL GARDENERS, will always find at his place the FIRST AND EARLIEST

Apples, Peaches, Melons,

TOMATOES, EGG PLANTS,

SQUASHES, CABBAGES, ONIONS,

ALL SORTS OF VEGETABLES.

Also, an assortment of Garden Seeds, Flower Plants, Flower Pots and Baskets, etc. july11-d1m

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.30 o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.40 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 " A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6.30 " P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.00 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.45 " A. M
Arrives at Augusta	6.10 " A. M

Accommodation Trains.

Leaves Atlanta	8 45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	6 15 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaves Atlanta	8.00 A M
Leaves Macon	8.50 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	2.15 P M
Arrives at Macon	7.30 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	4.10 P M
Leaves Macon	10.00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	9.06 P M
Arrives at Macon	9.25 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	10.00 P. M
Arrive at Chattanooga	6.05 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8.30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	3.30 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4.45 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	11.30 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5.30 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1.10 P. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

Leaves Atlanta	5.00 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	10.50 P. M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at 2.45 P. M.

Connect at WIE Oc Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at [illegible] P. M.

Arrive at Savannah [illegible] A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7.15 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8.36 A. M.
Leave Kingston	9.00 A. M
Arrive at Rome	10.00 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	2.30 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10.00 P. M.
Leave Kingston	1.50 P. M.
Arrive at Rome	2.30 P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, JULY 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8.50 A M.	10.00 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	3.50 P M.	5.05 A M
Arrive Nashville	12.50 A M.	12.35 P M
Arrive Nashville	2.30 A M.	2.30 P M
Arrive Memphis	2.10 P M.	2.35 A M
Arrive Little Rock		2.00 P M
Arrive Hickman	12.30 P M.	12.01 A M
Arrive Union City	10.30 A M	10.30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12.00 noon	12.00 m d t
Arrive St. Louis	10.35 P M.	9.50 A M
Arrive Louisville	8.40 A M.	9.35 P M

ALBERT B. WREN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leave Atlanta	7 13 A. M
Arrives at West Point	11 43 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	3 35 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

NIGHT PASSENGERS TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 05 P M
Arrives at West Point	11 50 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	1 10 A M
Arrive at Atlanta	5 50 A M

AirLine Railroad.

Leave Atlanta	6 Mail
Arrive at End of Track	11 2 A M
Leaves End of Track	2 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	7 37 P M

CHANGE OF NAME.

THE ROME HOTEL, J. A. Stansbury, Proprietor, located near the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landing and, convenient to the business portion of the city, on the corner of Broad and Fourth Street, formerly known as the Tennessee House, was closed last October for the purpose of being refitted. The work has been completed and the House is now ready for the reception of guests, to afford every comfort that is to be found in the BEST HOTELS of the country.

feb21—tau2-dtf J. A. STANSBURY.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE MISSES LANE, No. 42 West 48th Street, New York city, will re-open their BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, on Monday, September 23d. For circular or reference apply by mail, or to J. F. BOZEMAN, M. D., of this city.

july26—d2m

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHEASTERN R. R. CO., ATHENS, GA., July 8, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until August 10, 1873, for the grading and masonry on that portion between Athens and its intersection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad, a distance of thirty eight and a half (38½) miles—either of the whole or any portion of the work. The company reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. EALSER TURNER,
Chief Engineer N. E. R. R.

ETOWAH RIVER FARMS.

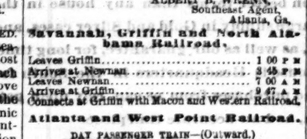
THREE farms of about one hundred and fifty (150) acres each, fronting on Rome Railroad and Etowah River, with a good proportion of cleared land, under high state of cultivation, each of which is

Etowah River Bottom Land,

And all of it very productive in Clover, Cotton, Corn and small grain, with Unsurpassed Health. Business will be sold or exchanged for Atlanta city or suburban property on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply to Wallace & Fowler, or Nash & Goldsmith, Real Estate Agents, or through Post Office Box 466. J. A. ANSLEY,

june26—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,



UNDERTAKER,

And Dealer in all kinds of

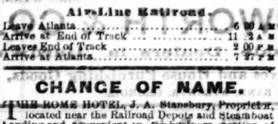
Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets and Coffins.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Burial Cases, etc. Will give personal attention to Funerals, in the city or country, with a first-class HEARSE. Orders will receive prompt attention. Sole Agent for Taylor's Corpse Preserver

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,
No. 1 DeGive's Opera House.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

FOR RICHES IN PRICELESS!! But the DIAMOND SPECTACLES will Preserve it.



If you value your Eyesight use the Perfect Lenses Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, mated together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without Change, and are warranted superior to whatever is Now Manufactured by J. E. Spencer & Co., Opticians, New York. Caution—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by Responsible Agents throughout the Union. Shaw & Floyd, Jewelers and Opticians, are Sole Agents for Atlanta, Georgia, from whom they can only be obtained. No Peddlers employed. nov28-deod&w1y

Land for Sale

In Mitchell County.

A GOOD lot of land, 256 Acres, in the 9th district of Mitchell county, Southwest Georgia—about one-third hammock and the balance in pine timber, can be bought at a bargain. This tract lies near the new Flint River, and is considered a better [illegible] average in that neighborhood. The timber is of excellent quality. Being near Gum Pond, it affords the best facilities for establishing a steam saw mill.

Price Six Dollars per Acre.

The above tract would be exchanged for unimproved property in Atlanta. Apply to

W. J. JONES,
july23—3m Albany, Georgia.

P. H. OELRICH,

UNDER JAMES' BANK, Agent for the celebrated CINCINNATI LAGER BEER, keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cigars, etc., the best Cincinnati Beer at all times on draught, fresh and cool. july19-91m

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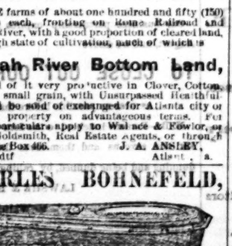

CROWN SHERRY!

Imported direct from Cadiz, Spain, for sale by

REDWINE & FOX,
Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets,
march20—deodly Atlanta, Ga.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after July 16th, 1873, Double Daily Passenger Train will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	5.15 A. M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 45 P. M
Leave Atlanta	7 05 P M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 35 A. M
Leave Montgomery	6 10 P. M
Arrive at Mobile	6 25 A M
Leave Montgomery	6.20 A M
Arrive at Mobile	4 45 P M
Leave Mobile	6.0 A M
Arrive at New Orleans	3.40 P. M
Leave Mobile	5 0 P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	10.50 P M

Quickest time ever made from Atlanta to New Orleans, 27 hours and 45 minutes.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, Birmingham, Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala., Meridian, Jackson, Grenada, Vicksburg, Okaloosa and Corinth, Miss., New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston, and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Rine Mountain, or Selma, Rome and Dalton route.

296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,

AVOIDING 674 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat, at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in rate or time on account of being Emigrants. When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection, with only one change of cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on this line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FORBACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Rail road.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
Railroad block, Atlanta, Ga., opposite National Hotel.
july30—sct1—dec29-dtf

Sterling's Southern Series

—OF—

Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of the POPULAR SERIES, and as they are the only purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of special Terms to Teachers VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Geo.: GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave in use, such examination as the limited amount of leisure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in active school work. My selections from the rest, as a whole, have led me to be anything else than very sectional in my estimate of the merits of the series. So liberal a spirit of Southern independence will be roonest achieved by producing, as far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental, upon our own soil. I will say still further that I would be pleased to see the books continued by an old friend.

Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
School Commissioner.

ATLANTA, GA., May 24, 1872.

J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers.
aug3-dtf Macon, Ga.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM

—OF THE—

Georgia State College.

IT is proposed to establish in connection with the STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS, an INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM—to contain models of improved agricultural implements and machines, products of agriculture, products of manufacture, and the mechanic arts generally, representing as far as possible all important interests. This appeal is therefore made to the public, not alone to Georgians and the people of the South, but to all interested in industrial education, to aid us in this enterprise by giving to the Museum of the State College, whatever may illustrate Agriculture, Manufactures, or any of the Mechanic Arts.

We solicit models of machines of any character; models of bridges; plans and photographs of buildings, bridges, etc.; minerals, specimens of ores; specimens of woods; products of agriculture; products of manufactures, exhibiting as far as possible the various stages of preparing and completing articles that may illustrate the industrial arts.

Donations will be acknowledged by publication in the catalogue, and addressed to the PRESIDENT STATE COLLEGE, Athens, Georgia: marked "For Industrial Museum."

The Railroads of Georgia, viz: Georgia, Western and Atlantic, Atlanta and West Point, and Central, with its connections, have generously offered to give free transportation to all articles designed for the Museum and it is expected the other Railroads of the State will be equally liberal.

All newspapers favorable to the cause of Industrial Education are respectfully requested to publish this card.

Athens, Ga., June 9, 1873—dtf W. BROUN, President.

WHITE CLIFF SPRINGS,

MONROE COUNTY,

EAST TENNESSEE.

THESE SPRINGS are situated on Chilhowee Mountain, sixteen miles from Madisonville, and same distance from Athens, Tennessee.

They are located at an elevation of about 1,200 feet above Sweetwater Valley, in a dry, pure and invigorating atmosphere, affording an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country.

There are three springs in close proximity, two of which are tonic, diuretic and alterative, and have been found a specific in diseases of the liver, kidneys and stomach, and have proved a sovereign remedy in chlorosis and dyspepsia. The other spring possesses properties that have proved beneficial in many cases of rheumatism and in chronic diseases of the eye.

THE HOTEL WILL BE OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS BY 10th JUNE.

RACES WILL HUNDAILY BE TWEEN ATHENS AND THE SPRINGS—PARK $1 50 EACH WAY.

These waters, as a tonic or alterative, will also find conveyance via Madisonville.

Rates of Board.

Board and Lodging per Day.....$ 2 00
Board and Lodging per Week.....12 00
Children and Servants.....half price.

JOS. ALTHEIM,
june7—d2m Proprietor.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

MEDICAL SCHOOL,

BALTIMORE, M. D.

THE next Annual Session of the institution will begin October 1st, 1872, and continue five months. The Clinical advantages are unsurpassed by any manufacturers.

Fees, including Dissection and Hospital Tickets, $90. CATALOGUES can be had on application at the office of Prof. CHAS. W. CHANCELLOR, Dean, 1 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

july24—d4w1y

E. T. ENGLAND,

OF Atlanta, Georgia, will receive at his Art Rooms, No. 6 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., all kinds of Pictures for FRAMING OR PAINTING, etc., No. 681 Broadway, New York. Orders for fall goods promptly filled. He will be glad to have his friends call when they go to New York to purchase goods. aug3-d3w

THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

THE approaching Presidential canvass, judging from the extraordinary excitement now political circles, promises to be the most interesting and hotly contested campaign in the history of the Republic, and its progress will be watched with feverish anxiety by thousands who have hitherto taken but slight interest in elections.

In order to place it in the reach of all this widely known medium of the freshest and latest intelligence

THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

a fifteen Subscription wholesale has been arranged.

From the first of July to the first of November, or from the first of August to the first December—four months including the three latest editions of the MORNING NEWS will be sent to subscribers on the following terms:

DAILY.....$1 00
SEMI-WEEKLY.....1 00
WEEKLY.....50

In the stirring times just ahead, THE MORNING NEWS will be in the van of all its contemporaries in the vigor, fidelity and freshness of its intelligence, and its readers will lose none of the latest points of the campaign.

Money may be sent by express at the risk and expense of the Publishers.

J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Ga.,
july11—dtf Proprietor.

NEW HOLLAND SPRING,

ON AIR-LINE RAILROAD, 18½ miles N. E. of Atlanta. Good Board and lodging can be had at $ 0 00 per week, or $2 00 per day.

HENRY L. DAVIS & CO.

Trip.....$ 2 00
Round Trip.....3 00

july23—d1m

Fresh Turnip Seeds.

1,000 pounds Landreth's Fresh and Genuine, consisting of

Purple Top Mellow Ruta Baga

White Ruta Bags, large white Pomeranean Globe, Red Top Flat Dutch, Hanover (Long French, etc.), Sweet Top or Scarlet Ruta Baga, Yellow Globe, Large Cow Horn Ruta Baga now ready and ought to be put out early.

EACH Shipped per Mail.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
Agricultural Warehouse, Broad street.

july7—d3w

Great Bargain.

SEVERAL HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots for sale low. Apply to

DR. P. H. SALTER,
Office on West Hunter Street,
Between Whitehall and Broad.

dec5-dtf

SIMMONS & CLOUGH ORGAN CO.'S

IMPROVED

CABINET ORGANS

—AND—

Pre-eminent for Purity of Tone!!

Every Instrument fully Warranted!!

Grand Combination Organs,

FITTED WITH THE NEWLY INVENTED

Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes,

An invention having a most important bearing on the future reputation of Reed Instruments, by means of which the quantity or Volume of tone is very largely increased, and the quality of tone rendered Equal that of the Best Pipe Organs of the Same Caliber.

The celebrated "Vox Celeste," "Louis Patent," "Vox Humana," "Wilcox Patent," "Octave Coupler, the charming "Cello" or "Clarionet" Stops, and all the Late Improvements can be obtained only in these Organs.

Thirty-five Different Styles, for the Parlor and the Church. The best Material and Workmanship. Quality and Volume of tone Unequaled.

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july17—d2m SIMMONS & CLOUGH ORGAN CO., Detroit, Mich'gan.

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PASSENGER AND MAIL

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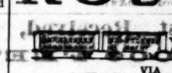

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ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

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Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and are at all seasons.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta, to Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

For Different Routes, via Augusta, Knoxville, and Bristol, Tennessee, Lynchburg, Virginia, Danville and Richmond; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

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ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA AT THIS POINT.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

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MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan28—dtf

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE SAVANNAH

MORNING NEWS.

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MARK W. JOHNSON,
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